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THE LAGGARD CONGRESS

WORK ENOUGH TO KEEP THE SENATE BUSY SIX MONTHS.

NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE YET ACCOMPLISHED—THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT-MAKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WASTE OF PUBLIC TIME.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The session is far advanced, and both Senators and Representatives are beginning to see that hardly anything has been done. The list of bills passed in the Senate is ludicrously short, and most of them are of a private nature. Much time has been consumed upon propositions which have been postponed or withdrawn, and in long debates in executive session upon appointments in the Army or Navy, which people at large can have no interest in. The long debate upon the Five Per Cent. Scrip Land bill resulted in the withdrawal of the bill, and the Democrats who wasted the Senate's time on the Fitz John Porter bill were glad at last to lay it on the table. Work has been accumulating on the calendar, but it seems almost impossible to make any headway with it. The condition of business was shown to-day by what was said during the morning hour. The calendar mutely asked for consideration, but the Senators threw away the time, each struggling for the advancement of the bill in which he was most interested. Mr. Coke urged the claims of the Indian bill and wished to hear Mr. Teller's long speech on that question. Mr. Thurman fought for a continuation of the Geneva award debate. Mr. McPherson desired to be heard in support of his resolution to appoint a commission to examine the iron-clads. Mr. Kirkwood advocated the consideration of some pension cases. Mr. Ingalls supported his claim for a hearing upon some similar cases which had been specially assigned. It was said that the Ute bill must be passed at once in order to prevent an Indian war, and that the iron-clads must be examined so that a report could be returned during the session. Mr. Cockrell befriended the calendar, as usual. On each desk lay the large volume which contains the testimony in the Kellogg case, which will furnish a debate of great length, the beginning of which had been set down for to-day. At last, when there was but little left of the morning hour, the World's Fair bill was taken up. At the rate which has prevailed thus far the Senate will not be able fairly to consider one-twentieth part of the work before it if it sits until the 1st of August. For this the Democratic majority are theoretically and actually responsible. The failure of the party to unite upon a candidate for the Presidency has much to do with the dilatory course of its representatives in the Senate.

SUBJECTS FOR ACTION BY CONGRESS.

A NOVEL WAY TO PAY THE DEBT—PROPOSED ARCTIC EXPLORATION—DECORATIONS FOR AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill in the House in regard to the sale of mineral lands, and the application of the proceeds thereof to the payment of the public debt. It provides that the mineral lands of the Government, and all such lands hereafter acquired, shall be surveyed, appraised, and sold by the Government at their true value, and that the proceeds of the same, after the payment of the necessary expenses of surveys, shall be applied toward the payment of the public debt, "and to that extent relieve the industries of the country of the present onerous burdens resting upon them."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported a bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas. The bill authorizes the President to establish a temporary station at some point north of the eighty-first degree of north latitude, on or near the shore of Lady Franklin Bay, for purposes of scientific observation and exploration, and to develop or discover new whaling-grounds; to detail such officers or other persons of the public service to take part in the same as may be necessary, and who are willing to enlist for such purpose, not exceeding 50 in number, and to use any public vessel or vessels that may be suitable for the purpose of transporting the members of said station and their necessary supplies, and for such other duty in connection with said station as may be required from time to time. The President is also given authority to accept from H. W. Howgate, and fit out for the purpose of the expedition, the steam-ship Gulnare, which vessel is to be returned to its owner when the objects of the expedition shall have been accomplished, or when, in the opinion of the President, its services are no longer required. The United States is not to be held liable for any damage to the vessel.

A bill reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorizes the following named persons to accept decorations and presents from foreign Governments, as shown below:

Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, a decoration of Knight Commander of the Swedish Order of Wasa, from Sweden, and the decoration of Commander of the Spanish Order of Isabella, from Spain, in recognition of his services as Chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial Exhibition.

Joseph Irish, United States Marines, from the Spanish Government, the Grand Cross of Naval Merit of the second class, for services rendered to the officers and crew of the Spanish war vessel Pizarro.

Lieut. Benjamin H. Buckingham, United States Navy, from the President of the French Republic, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, for services in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1878.

Lieut. Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, United States Army, from the Sultan of Turkey, a decoration of the Order of the Osmanie, for his services in conducting the inspection of arms and ammunition manufactured for the Imperial Ottoman Government at Providence, R. I., and Bridgeport and New-Haven, Conn.

Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, United States Navy, from the King of the Hawaiian Islands, a decoration of the Order of Kamehameha I.

Lieut. Z. L. Tanner, United States Navy, from the Japanese Government, a pair of flower-vases and a lacquered box, in acknowledgment of his services in rescuing four Japanese seamen from a wreck in the Pacific Ocean, Jan. 19, 1877.

Lieut. Francis V. Greene, United States Army, from the Emperor of Russia, a decoration of the third class of the order of Saint Anne, for bravery under fire at the battle of Shipka Pass, Aug. 23 and 24, 1877, and at the assault of Plevna, Sept. 11, 1877; also, a decoration of the fourth class of the order of Saint Vladimir, for bravery under fire during the passage of the Balkans, Dec. 25–31, 1877, and at the battle of Philippopolis, Jan. 15–17, 1878; also, the campaign medal conferred upon all persons present in the campaign.

William J. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, from the Khédive of Egypt, a decoration of the order of Nejidieh for gallantry in battle in the action near Gura, in Abyssinia, March 7, 1876.

Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, United States Navy, from the Spanish Government, the Grand Cross of Naval Merit with a white badge, for services rendered to the officers and crew of the wrecked war-ship Pizarro.

The bill provides that none of these decorations, and none which have been before, or shall be hereafter, accepted by any United States officer shall be publicly shown or exposed by him upon his person, and that hereafter all decorations or presents from any foreign Government to any officer of the United States must be tendered through the Department of State, and not to the individual in person.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day considered the resolution referred to it last week touching the contract said to have been made by the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and instructed the sub-committee to inquire into the facts alleged, in order that the full committee may determine whether the resolution authorizing an investigation of the contract should be reported affirmatively to the House. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Chalmers, of Mississippi; Newberry, of Michigan, and Bliss, of New-York. It appears that several of the principals to the contract have voluntarily appeared before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to whom this matter was referred by the Senate, and explained that the contract had been drawn, but that it had not yet been consummated. As previously stated in these dispatches, a copy of the contract has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior, and has been referred by that officer to the Attorney-General for his opinion as to its legality.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Conkling presented a petition from the Buffalo Board of Trade for an appropriation of $30,000, to be used in paying for a survey of a ship-canal from Lake Superior, at Duluth, to the Red River of the North and the Upper Mississippi. This petition is accompanied by a printed report prepared in the North-west by those who advocate the construction of such a canal. It is estimated that the canal would be 382 miles long, with 111 locks and 56 dams, and would cost $3,750,000. All except 37 miles would be secured by the improvement of natural water-ways. It is said that the canal would open rich wheat lands to settlement and afford direct communication to supplies of lumber; that by means of it the flour mills of Minnesota could procure grain from the Red River region, and ship the manufactured product to the East, and that it would draw the grain trade of Manitoba and the recently-opened wheat lands of Canada away from the Canadian railways.

Mr. Wells, of Missouri, introduced a bill in the House to-day authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steam-ship Company of St. Louis for a semi-monthly mail service from New-Orleans to Havana, Kingston, Port Spain, (Trinidad,) in the West Indies, and Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, the contract to subsist for 10 years, with a compensation of $25 for each nautical mile, provided the total compensation shall not exceed $135,000 per annum. The bill also provides for the establishment of a steam-ship express, to embrace packages not transmissible in the mails of the Universal Postal Union, not exceeding 20 pounds weight, said packages to be transmitted in the domestic mails from any part of the United States, subject to the same rate of postage as fourth class mail matter, and to be transferred to the steam-ships of said company to be transported to their destination for a reasonable charge. The bill also provides that the Consuls and Consular Agents of the United States at foreign ports shall, as a part of their duties, and without extra compensation, become the agents for the reception and distribution of such parcels.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, at their meeting to-day, instructed Mr. Claflin, of Massachusetts, to report to the House his substitute for Representative Jones's bill relating to coinage and coin. The substitute provides for the recoinage of the silver coins of the United States of the denomination of half-dollars of the weight provided by the act of Feb. 12, 1873, (192.9 grains,) now in the Treasury of the United States, or that may hereafter be paid into the Treasury, into silver half-dollars of 206¼ grains, or proportionate full standard weight of the legal-tender silver dollar, and that such half-dollars shall be receivable for all duties, public and private.

A LIVELY DEBATE INTERRUPTED.

SENATOR THURMAN TAKEN ILL WHEN ABOUT TO REPLY TO A SPEECH BY MR. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The lively debate between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Thurman, upon certain aspects of the Geneva Award bill, in the Senate to-day, was accidental and unexpected, arising upon an amendment offered by the latter. Mr. Blaine eloquently advocated the claims of ship-owners who paid war premiums, and Mr. Thurman supported the Judiciary Committee's bill and the insurance companies. The Senator from Maine appeared in the rôle of a navigator, and the Senator from Ohio played the part of a lawyer. The impetuous attacks of Mr. Blaine upon the legal fortifications of his antagonist and the earnestness which characterized the replies of Mr. Thurman soon attracted a crowd to the galleries. At 2:30 o'clock, while beginning a reply to a peculiarly effective statement, Mr. Thurman's words failed him. "The Senator—the Senator—," he began, and then his face became suddenly suffused with blood, and he laid his right hand upon his forehead, as if vainly trying to remember what he had intended to say, or to subdue a pain. Immediately it became apparent that something serious had happened to the Senator. He groped around the desk beside him until his hand touched a glass of water, and he then began slowly to bathe his forehead. The debate was forgotten, and then there was a bustle in the galleries, where all were watching the gray-haired old man as he slowly passed his hand from the glass to his head. In a moment several Senators gathered around him and helped him into the cloak-room. Among them was Senator Blaine. The Door-keeper hurried around the chamber in search of a doctor, and one was very soon procured from the gallery. As the Senator lay upon a sofa in the cloak-room everything was done for him which the circumstances would allow. Fearing that the character of his illness would be exaggerated by rumor, he directed a messenger to go immediately to his house and tell his wife that he was not sick. In the course of half an hour he had so far recovered that it was considered advisable to carry him home. This evening he is confined to his bed, but is so much better that he enjoys a cigar. His secretary announces that the Senator will be in his seat in the Senate to-morrow, and says that his illness was caused by a sudden rush of blood to the head, induced by biliousness. The treatment to which he was subjected consisted of repeated applications of hot mustard water to his feet and ice to his head. Rumors have prevailed this evening that the attack was one of apoplexy, but there seems to be no foundation for such a statement.

THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD CASE.

TESTIMONY PRINTED WHICH WAS ORDERED TO BE STRICKEN OUT—AN EXPLANATION TO BE DEMANDED.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The testimony in the Kellogg-Spofford case has been printed for the use of the Senate, and makes a volume of 1,200 pages. The Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections were surprised to discover that certain testimony which was ordered to be stricken from the record is contained in this printed volume. The testimony of E. L. Weber was a portion of that ordered to be stricken out. Weber was the witness who testified, when before the Potter committee, that he had come into possession of the celebrated Sherman letter, written to Anderson and Weber, a brother of this witness, and that he destroyed it in order that it might not reflect upon his brother's memory. Weber was a member of the Packard Legislature, and before the voting for Senator began, went over to the Nicholls Legislature in order to prevent a quorum in the Packard body. Weber testified to having been told by members of the Packard Legislature that they had received money for voting for Kellogg, and that these persons showed him the rolls of money they had received from Kellogg. Weber was to have been called for cross-examination, but failed to appear, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest and bring him before the committee. Subsequently, however, this order was rescinded, and Weber's testimony was directed to be stricken from the record. It is probable that attention will be called in the Senate to-morrow to this mutilation of the record, and Mr. Hill may be asked to explain how it occurred.

MR. ACKLEN'S CROOKED COURSE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The testimony taken by the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, in reference to the Acklen case, presents further damaging facts against Mr. Acklen. In his personal explanation in the House, Mr. Acklen assigned, as a reason for presenting the bogus report, in which an old report on the same subject made to the Forty-fifth Congress was incorporated, that the supply of printed copies of the old report was exhausted. The Superintendent of the Document-room was called to-day, and testified that there was still on hand at least 50 copies of the old report. This testimony destroys the principal excuse offered by Mr. Acklen for his extraordinary conduct in imposing a paper upon the House as the report of one of its committees.

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—From the surplus revenue of the current month the Secretary of the Treasury has thus far purchased for the sinking fund about $8,300,000 of United States bonds, the amount in excess of $8,000,000 being for premium on the bonds purchased. These purchases include the bonds purchased on Wednesday last and have all been paid for. It is believed that the forthcoming debt statement will show a net surplus of $10,000,000 for March, which would give an additional $2,000,000 for the purchase of bonds on Wednesday next. It is probable, however, that the Secretary will not purchase that amount on Wednesday, as he will not learn definitely until Thursday noon the exact amount of surplus revenue for March. If he adheres to the programme of purchasing every Wednesday, he can with safety purchase at least $1,000,000 this week.

THE NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

DISCUSSION ON THE INCORPORATING BILL IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The bill for a World's Fair in 1883 was discussed in the Senate to-day. This bill—heretofore described in THE TIMES—was introduced by Mr. Kernan, and by him reported from the Finance Committee with a few unimportant amendments. To-day Mr. Kernan offered an amendment adding the names of several persons to the list of corporators. This amendment was adopted. Mr. Kernan said that the bill had been brought to him by New-York gentlemen who desired to have a creditable exhibition, and who realized that the work must be done without asking for money out of the public Treasury. The bill had been very carefully framed, so as to prevent an application to the Government for aid. Mr. Thurman declared that so many Commissioners were provided for in the bill, over 200, that it was too cumbrous to be successful. The exhibition should be in the hands of a very few able men and they should be paid salaries sufficiently large to enable them to devote their whole time to the work. The provision for State and Honorary Commissioners would make the bill so heavy that it would break down under its own weight, and where could be found the power by which Congress could constitutionally create such a corporation? Mr. Kernan said the purpose of the bill was a purely national one, and maintained that Congress had power to grant the charter. The company would exist only for the purposes of the exhibition, and would be temporary in its character. The framers of the bill had profited by experience at Philadelphia, and had avoided the two-headed system which had made trouble there. Mr. Cockrell feared that the section which relieved the National Government from all liability was not sufficiently strict, and he proposed another, which was accepted. At this point, Mr. Edmunds said that so important a bill deserved more exhaustive consideration than it could receive in the morning hour, and upon his objection it went over without losing its place on the calendar. It is apparent that the bill is destined to undergo considerable criticism before its passage.

THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

A NEW SCHEDULE OF RATES PROPOSED BY THE WAYS AND MEANS SUB-COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means, who were instructed to report a bill to modify the duty on sugar, have prepared a bill in which the following rates of duty are fixed: On melado, 1.90 cents per pound; on sugar not above No. 7 Dutch standard, 2.25 cents; from No. 7 to No. 13, 2.55 cents; from No. 13 to No. 16, 2.87 cents; from No. 16 to No. 20, 3.20 cents; and on all sugars above No. 20, 3.67 cents. All sugars testing above 82° are to be classified as above No. 7 Dutch standard, and the Secretary is authorized to use the polariscope, or any other method to determine saccharine strength. This bill is based upon the principle of assessing a duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem. These rates are higher than those fixed in what is known as the Robbins bill, and are considerably lower than the existing rates. In addition to a specific duty varying from 1¾ to 4 cents per pound, the present law imposes an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. The bill proposed by the sub-committee abolishes the ad valorem duty and makes the rates specific as indicated by the figures above given. It has not been formally acted upon by the sub-committee, but has been framed more particularly with a view of obtaining the opinions of sugar men upon the rates therein named. No action will be taken by the sub-committee till the latter part of this or the beginning of next week.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

SECRETARY EVARTS RECOMMENDS COERCION TO COMPEL THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary Evarts sent a long communication to the Senate this afternoon upon the subject of the Venezuela award. He says that the original award amounted to $1,253,310 20. Upon this the Venezuelan Government has only paid $725,875. The Government has not even kept up the interest, so that the sum now due is greater than the original award, amounting to $1,631,424 26. The Venezuelan Government, upon the allegation of fraud in the original award, has asked to have a new commission appointed to re-examine all claims. Secretary Evarts thinks it would be very unjust to put claimants to to the trouble of re-proving their cases. The death of witnesses in many cases would make such proof impossible. He is also against any discriminations in the matter of claims already awarded. He recommends to Congress to employ coercion to compel the Venezuelan Government to pay these claims, and suggests that a commission be authorized by Congress to say what claims should be demanded under coercion. As this is the first overt act of Mr. Evarts's vigorous foreign policy, it will probably command attention.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $626,581 49, and from Customs $786,024 42.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day discussed the Star Route Deficiency bill, and instructed Mr. Blackburn to report it back to the House with non-concurrence in the Senate amendments.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the consideration of the Special Deficiency bill, and authorized Mr. Eaton to report it to the Senate, with the amendments agreed upon Saturday, and an additional amendment appropriating $15,000 for the coast survey.

Five or six hundred children celebrated Easter Monday on the White House grounds, to-day, in a manner which seems to be peculiar to Washington. Nearly every child had a little basketful of gayly-painted Easter eggs, and the amusement consisted in rolling these eggs down the terraces, and eating them when the shells were broken by collision.

The city clergymen held a meeting to-day, having been drawn together by a call issued by the Rev. Dr. Lanahan inviting them to take action for the purpose of suppressing vice. It was said in the meeting that there was some fear least the National Board of Health intended, under the bill recently introduced for enlarging the board's powers, to license houses of prostitution. Some of the clergymen opposed any action at present, and a committee, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Lanahan, Rankin, and Butler, was appointed to gather information and ascertain the sentiments of members of Congress in relation to the subject.

The Senate to-day ratified the French claims treaty. It met with no opposition, and was ratified without amendment. This treaty, which was signed at Washington Jan. 15, provides that a commission of three members, one to be appointed by France, one by the United States, and the third by the Emperor of Brazil, shall meet six months after the exchange of ratifications to arbitrate definitely on the claims of French subjects arising from the war of the rebellion, and on any counter-claims of American citizens who may have sustained losses under like circumstances. The treaty, so far as it relates to claims against the United States, applies solely to demands for indemnity originating from acts of injury committed with the cognizance of the Federal authorities, the United States Government having explicitly refused to accept responsibility for any acts of the Confederates, or for any loss arising from the loss or emancipation of slaves.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

CAUSES OF SUNDAY'S RIOT AT ENNISCORTHY—THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS REFUSES TO AID THE LIBERALS.

ENNISCORTHY, March 29.—The cause of the riot here yesterday was as follows: The Chevalier O'Clery, member for the County of Wexford in the late Parliament, seeks a re-election as a Home Ruler, while Mr. Parnell has nominated two other candidates as obstructionists, one of whom is very unpopular. The Chevalier O'Clery's party, some 10,000 strong, took possession of the platform. When Mr. Parnell arrived, accompanied by members of the Enniscorthy Club, he attempted to get on the platform, and was received with shouts of "No dictation!" His friends were attacked, beaten, and thrown down, several with bleeding heads. A body of armed Police was drawn up near the platform, and had the Parnell party been numerous the list of casualties would have been very large.

LONDON, March 29.—The papers publish the following letter from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to Mr. Samuel Morley, a member of the late Parliament, and who is Chairman of the committee of Mr. Herbert Gladstone—a son of the ex-Premier—in answer to a circular asking her to contribute toward Mr. Herbert Gladstone's candidature for Middlesex: "I do not feel disposed to join this movement, because it seems to me that under the present circumstances of the world the country needs, above all things, a strong Government, and since the dissolution of Parliament in 1874, by Mr. Gladstone, the Liberals have been too disorganized to offer such a Government to the country."

DUBLIN, March 29.—At a meeting of the Home Rule League, held here to-night, a resolution was passed declaring that the treatment of Mr. Parnell, at Enniscorthy, by a hired mob, reflects the deepest disgrace on O'Clery and all who took part in the outrage.

THE ASIATIC WARS.

FIGHTING CONTINUED IN AFGHANISTAN—THE RUMPA REBELLION.

KABUL, March 29.—Fighting continues between Mohammed Jan and the Hazaras. The authenticity of the news of the defeat of Mohammed Jan is doubted.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Kabul says: "A hurried and incomplete settlement is, above all, to be deprecated, and before the country had a ruler strong in our support our retirement would be attributed to weakness and would occasion a rising of every tribe from Kabul to Peshawar."

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "Notwithstanding the execution of the chief of the Rumpa rebellion, the rebels are still under arms under the command of his lieutenant. The villages appear to afford shelter and supplies to the rebels."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "A report from the Oxus says that the chief Oxus column has returned without meeting opposition on the right bank of the Oxus, and had been accompanied by the Khan of Khiva."

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The possibility of war with China is freely discussed here. A dispatch from Berlin says to keep the Chinese from Kuldja the Russians are endeavoring to induce the King of Burmah to join the proposed Japanese-Siamese alliance against China. A new Japanese envoy will leave Tokio for St. Petersburg in April.

A dispatch from Teheran says: "At Tchikislar and Chatte the preparations of the Russians for the campaign are singularly backward. Their entire force is only 2,000 men. The Turcomans refuse to pay four years' taxes demanded by the Shah, and are blockading the Persian camp.

RUSSIA'S EUROPEAN RELATIONS.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PROTESTATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP—DISPLEASURE WITH FRANCE.

VIENNA, March 29.—The *New Free Press* says: "The Emperor William, replying to the congratulations of his Generals on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday, said that he believed he was able to assure them they would probably have no more opportunity of putting in practice their military knowledge, all fear of war having apparently, for the present, been dispelled."

LONDON, March 29.—A correspondent at Vienna, points out that the friendly protestations of the Emperor William and the Czar, however reassuring as to danger of a serious conflict, are not quite identical with an approach between the two Governments.

LONDON, March 30.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that there will be a meeting between the Emperor William and the Czar in a short time.

A St. Peterburg dispatch says the health of the Czarina is sensibly declining. All reports of the early departure of the Court to Livadia are unfounded.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "In Court circles every allusion to France is studiously avoided, so strong is the displeasure at her treatment of the Hartmann case."

EXPELLING THE JESUITS.

THE FRENCH DECREES AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED RELIGIOUS BODIES.

PARIS, March 29.—The decrees against unauthorized religious societies will be published to-morrow. The first concerns the Jesuits only, while the second affects all unauthorized congregations. The first decree says: "The Government considering that further tolerance cannot be extended to a society against which the national sentiment has declared itself, have resolved to dissolve the association, and establishments occupied by its members must be closed and vacated within three months, which period may be prolonged until Aug. 31 in the case of educational establishments attached to the society." The second decree provides that unauthorized congregations must apply to the Government for authorization, and that such bodies as shall not ask, or eventually obtain, authorization, shall be dissolved.

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from Paris says devoted friends of Premier De Freycinet affirm, in the most absolute manner, that he will go no further than dissolving the Jesuit establishments.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Geneva says: "It is officially stated that the number of men killed by accident in the St. Gothard Tunnel from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of February, 1880, amounted to 120, and the wounded to 400."

Sir Allen Young, the late owner and commander of the steam-yacht Pandora, now James Gordon Bennett's artic yacht Jeannette, received Prof. Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer, at dinner last night, at his residence in London. Prof. Nordenskjold has telegraphed to Paris, saying that he will be there April 1.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We are informed that the Chinese Government will probably claim Macao from the Portuguese."

Nineteen thousand volunteers participated in a sham fight at the Easter Monday review at Brighton to-day. A fog somewhat retarded operations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—Serious dissensions have occurred in the Turkish Cabinet. The Grand Vizier proposed a reduction of the various pensions and the Sultan's civil list. Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior, vigorously opposed the proposition, and the Grand Vizier accused him of lack of patriotism.

KONIGSBERG, March 29.—The navigation of the Baltic has been reopened.

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from Paris says the health of the city continues below the average. There were 1,206 deaths last week. Typhoid fever and small-pox are prevalent.

A correspondent at Rome telegraphs as follows: "Overwork, want of exercise and of salubrious air are telling on the Pope disastrously."

THE TILDEN MEN AHEAD.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT SYRACUSE APRIL 20—SECURING ALL BUT ONE OF THE HOTELS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 29.—Much excitement was created in local Democratic circles, to-day, by an attempt by Alfred Wilkinson, a prominent banker, and the guardian of Tilden's interests in this part of the State, to secure all the hotels in the city and thus shut out John Kelly and Tammany Hall from Syracuse on the day of the Democratic State Convention. Wilkinson secured all the hotels except the Vanderbilt House, whose proprietor refused to accede to Wilkinson's terms. Mr. Wilkinson declared that unless the State Committee could secure the hotels of the city, it would call the convention for Utica. Mr. H. J. Mowry, State Committeeman for this district, has secured the Wieting Opera-house for the Convention, and has telegraphed to Daniel Manning that the arrangements for holding the convention in Syracuse are satisfactory. The Kelly committee can secure Shakespeare Hall, where Kelly was nominated for Governor.

ALBANY, March 29.—The following call was issued to-day for a Democratic State convention:

The Democratic electors of the several Assembly districts of this State, and all others who intend to support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, are requested to send three delegates to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Tuesday, April 20, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent this State in the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati June 22, 1880, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

LESTER B. FAULKNER, Chairman.

DANIEL MANNING, Secretary.

MATTERS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALLEGANY COUNTY FAVOR—MR. FINCH DECLINES MR. SMYTH'S PLACE—LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 29.—Since Allegany County has secured the Health Officer much complaint has been heard at the capital in consequence of the amount of patronage that has been bestowed upon an already fortunate portion of the State. Thus far it comes in for several good offices. It has the Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, State Assessor Vedder, Captain of the Port Cole, and Health Officer Smith. It seems that Attorney-General Ward had undertaken to secure Dr. Smith's appointment, possibly with a remote idea of directing the appointments of aides under him. The Attorney-General, it is said, did not carry his own county in the struggle for delegates to the Utica Convention, and was not named as a delegate to Chicago. Dr. Smith was then taken up by Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, who ran him into place successfully. Of course, he has deprived Gen. Ward of any opportunity which he might otherwise have had of shaping the sort of appointments to be made. Dr. Smith was here on Saturday, and spent the entire day with the Lieutenant-Governor. It is doubtful whether the Attorney-General ever knew he was in town.

There was a chance on Friday that the already greatly favored region in Senator Davenport's neighborhood would come in for another good office—that of Insurance Superintendent. The fact that the Governor desired to have Mr. Francis M. Finch, of Ithaca, appointed has already been stated. Mr. Finch is very highly spoken of by all who know him, as a man of education, of rare intelligence and wisdom, of the strictest integrity, and of great public spirit. The suggestion that he was likely to get Smyth's place was greeted as an encouraging sign. Mr. Charles M. Titus, member of Assembly from Tompkins was, it is said, sent to Ithaca on Friday, to urge Mr. Finch to take the nomination. He returned yesterday, and took tea with the Governor last night, and it is said that he then communicated the answer of Mr. Finch, which was to the effect that he could not accept the nomination for Insurance Superintendent. This declination is regretted by all who have heard of it, as Mr. Finch is considered the best man yet suggested for the place, and it was hoped he would accept it and give the State the benefit of a good man's services, while he imparted prestige to an Administration that has thus far been without it.

A pile of about 70 bills lay on the Clerk's desk when the Assembly convened this evening, and most of the session was devoted to third readings. Gov. Cornell sent in a veto of a bill introduced by Mr. Ellis, of Jefferson. The bill proposed to exempt a certain part of the Lake Ontario shore from a prohibition, by last year's Game bill, of fishing with nets of a size described. The effect of the law is to deprive a large number of persons of a means of living, while the Canadians reap the benefit, being free to fish in British waters and sell their fish in New-York State. The Governor vetoed the bill on the ground that it would be a bad thing to begin to make exceptions to the Game law. Mr. Skinner, who moved to lay the bill and Message on the table, intimated that the Governor did not know what he was about when he vetoed it. Mr. Curtis's bill to impose greater restrictions upon the sale of oleomargarine was taken from the Sub-committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. The House was very careless in its behavior, and rather discourteously allowed a bill introduced by the Speaker, providing for a water supply for West Point, to fail for lack of the constitutional vote. William T. O'Brien, brother of John J. O'Brien, and recently appointed Collector of Canal Tolls at New-York, filed his bond to-day, and will immediately enter upon the performance of his duties. He has been a book-keeper for a dry goods house for 15 years.

The Assembly Committee on Cities will hear arguments in relation to the proposed City charter, introduced by Senator Strahan, on Wednesday, March 31, at 4:30 P. M. The public are invited to be present.

PLEASANT FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

ALBANY, March 29.—Judge Westbrook has appointed James M. Varnum, of No. 110 Broadway, a Referee to ascertain who are the policy-holders entitled to share in the distribution of the securities held by the Insurance Department belonging to the suspended Atlantic Mutual Life Company of Albany. This company commenced business in 1866, and went into the hands of a Receiver in 1877, on suit brought by the Attorney-General. The institution had on deposit with the Insurance Department for the protection of policy-holders securities of the par value of $100,000 and $15,000 in cash. Superintendent Smyth applied to the court, through his attorneys, Arthur, Phelps, Knevals, & Ransom, for the appointment of a Referee to examine the books, and determine who are the policy-holders entitled to share in the distribution of these funds, and what their respective shares should be. Thereupon the court appointed Mr. Varnum. The order further requires the furnishing of an actuary to assist the Referee, and the publication of notice to the policy-holders in certain designated papers.

A similar order and petition have been filed in reference to the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, which is also in the hands of a Receiver, and has $100,000 in securities and $6,022 15 in cash on deposit. Mr. William H. Secor has been appointed Referee in this case.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The election to-morrow promises to call out a full vote, and to be well contested. The so-called Democratic State Club, comprising the better class of the party, has tacitly indorsed the ticket of the Citizens' Protective Union, which has also been formally indorsed by the Republican County Committee. The County Committee wing of the Democrats have, however, joined hands with the Sand Lots party both on the Freeholders' ticket and on the candidate for State Senator. Both sides are confident of success. The Citizens' Protective Union is taking precautions to insure a full turn-out and a fair vote.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

THE MEN CONVICTED OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY IN PENNSYLVANIA FLEE FROM THE STATE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The failure of William H. Kemble and the other persons convicted of attempting to bribe members of the Pennsylvania Legislature to appear at Harrisburg to-day for sentence, created great excitement in this city. All the principal defendants have fled from the jurisdiction of the court, and it is believed they have gone to Canada, where they will remain until it can be settled that a pardon will be granted them immediately upon their being sentenced. The missing defendants are William H. Kemble, President of the People's Bank, of this city; Charles Salter, ex-member of the Legislature; Jesse Crawford, of Blair County, ex-Superintendent of Public Grounds at Harrisburg; William Rumberger, Representative for the Erie district, and Emil Petroff, Representative from the Fifth Philadelphia District. They were each held in $2,000 bail, on the charge of corrupt solicitation, except Kemble, who had an additional $1,500 bail for perjury. J. C. Bumberger, President of the Mechanics Bank, Harrisburg, was bail for Kemble; Lane S. Hart, State Printer, was bail for Petroff and Salter; William P. Small for Crawford, and Christopher Laird for Rumberger.

It was announced early this morning that Mr. Kemble had gone to New-York, and would not return for three weeks. This was the first intimation given that he would not appear for sentence. Crawford and Rumberger left the St. Cloud Hotel, where they had stayed over Sunday, and proceeded to the Pennsylvania depot, but instead of taking the train to Harrisburg, they embarked for New-York also. Petroff and Salter were both in the city this morning, but they suddenly disappeared and no one knows what has become of them. It is believed that the defendants were urged to flight by their friends here, and that they will not go so far away but that they can be communicated with by telegraph or mail. The more discreet friends of the men consider that they have made a great mistake, and that they have destroyed all hope of pardon, because Attorney-General Palmer and Lieut.-Gov. Stone would not dare to vote to pardon fugitives from justice, and offer them this premium to return. Mr. Franklin B. Gowen is censured severely by Kemble's friends for the part he has taken in the prosecution, because two years ago, when the Reading Road needed financial aid, Mr. Kemble came to Gowen's aid. Great stress is laid upon the fact that the action of these men and their friends will tend to injure the Republican party in this State. This is mere talk, however, and it should be taken into consideration that a Republican Legislature refused to pass the bill, it ordered the investigation of these men, it ordered their prosecution in the courts, and a Republican Pardon Board refused to condone their offense by a previous pardon. The whole thing will have a wholesome effect upon legislation in Pennsylvania.

Immediately upon its being known that Kemble had left the city, notice was sent to several political and business men, friends of the fugitive, to meet at the Continental Hotel this evening. There were present ex-Sheriff Leeds, Kerns, and Howell, Counselor William B. Mann, Henry Bumm, William Singerly, and others. All these gentlemen are interested in the bank and railroads of which Mr. Kemble is the head. What they did was kept profoundly secret, but numerous telegrams were at once sent out, most of them going to New-York.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 29.—The court convened at 2 o'clock, Judges Pearson and Henderson being present. Kemble, Salter, Petroff, Crawford, and Rumberger failed to appear, and their bail was forfeited. Writs were at once issued for their arrest, which will detain them wherever found within the United States, providing the bail sees fit so to ordain it. The court-house was densely crowded. Whether the bail of Kemble, Salter, and the others see fit to arrest the fugitives or not, the counsel for the prosecution, after obtaining the necessary warrants, will demand requisition papers. Detectives are already on the track.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Saturday's storm appears, from the reports coming in, to have been most severe in Central and Southern Illinois and Eastern Indiana. In some places considerable damage has been done, but mostly in the way of broken fences, glass, and roofs.

Champaign County suffered losses amounting to almost $4,000. Farmers report fences leveled and the land under water. The wires have been in difficulty throughout Iowa, but the reports from that State do not speak of any great damage inflicted.

A dispatch from Chippewa Falls, Wis., says: "Duncan Creek, which empties into Chippewa River at this point, rose 10 feet Sunday morning. The water overflowed its banks and ran through the city. Two dams, three bridges, a cooper's shop, and a carpenter's shop were carried away. Several bridges above the city are also gone. The damage in the city is estimated at $5,000, and the total loss at $10,000. The water is now falling."

VIRGINIA JUDGES ON TRIAL.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 29.—The second case of the United States against the County Judges for violation of the Constitution came up to-day—that of Judge Griffin, of Roanoake County. After a strong argument for the defense, the case was given to the jury. Failing to agree, it was discharged; it stood 11 to 1 for acquittal.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Second Lieut. Quincy O. M. Gillmore, Eighth Cavalry, has been ordered to report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of West Point, for temporary duty.

Passed Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith is ordered to report for examination for promotion; Cadet Midshipman George F. Ormsby, is detached from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, and placed on waiting orders.

The United States Steamer Nipsic, now at Fortress Monroe, will sail on a three years' cruise to Mediterranean ports on or about April 1.

Secretary Thompson said to-day that he had heard nothing of sending a man-of-war to Southampton to convey the King of Siam to the United States.

ST. PAUL, March 29.—The papers in the court-martial case of Major Reno have been received at head-quarters here. The sentence of dismissal will take effect April 1.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—A. A. Shissler, who was charged with the murder of George Truman, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court here, last September, was acquitted to-night. Shissler and Truman were friends, and quarreled over a game of cards. When in the street, Shissler struck Truman. In falling, the latter broke his leg at the ankle, and died from the effects of the injury. The defense for Shissler was that if proper medical treatment had been given, Mr. Truman would not have died. Shissler belongs in Sunbury, Lycoming County, and at the time of the affair was a clerk in the Naval Office here. He is well known in Washington, and for years was a clerk in the Treasury Department, and at one time was President of the Pennsylvania Republican Club, at the capital. He was defended by Lewis C. Cassidy and Albert L. Shields.

CATTLE DYING IN THE WEST.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 29.—News has been received here by stockmen, from the cattle districts of Utah, Idaho, and Oregon, that the cattle have suffered from the weather and for want of food, and that the loss by disease has been large beyond precedent. A letter received by a stock trader of this city from Wasco County, Oregon, says the cattle have suffered this Winter for want of grass. Fifty per cent. of some herds have died, and the death rate is increasing. Stock-growers are discouraged, and want to sell and get out of the business.

COLUMBIA AND HARVARD OARSMEN.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 29.—Representatives of the Freshmen of Columbia and Harvard will meet here next Wednesday morning to arrange for a boat-race to take place on the Thames in July.

POLICE CLUBS IN A CHURCH.

RIOTOUS DEACONS AND ELDERS.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT THE MEETINGS OF TWO FACTIONS OF A PITTSBURG PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 29.—The troubles of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city caused another spirited but disgraceful scene this morning. To-day was the time fixed by the charter of the church for the election of 12 Trustees for the ensuing year. This date is not, therefore, to be changed by the Presbytery or any other body except the Legislature, from whence the charter came. The party opposed to the Rev. Nevin Woodside published a call for an annual meeting to be held this morning. The Woodsiders had announced from the pulpit that they would hold a congregational meeting at 7:30 o'clock to-night in the church, and would then elect officers to suit themselves. They also proposed at the same time to capture the morning meeting if possible. The anti-Woodsiders, not having control of the church, arranged to hold their meeting in a room of the janitor's house, in Oak-alley, beside the church. The room is about 10 feet wide and 12 feet long. The Woodside party took possession of this room at 6 o'clock this morning. The anti-Woodsiders also turned out in force, and by 10 o'clock the room, the court-yard, and the alley itself were filled with the eager crowd of those belonging to the church and those who had been drawn there by curiosity.

Elder Munn, an anti-Woodsider, opened the proceedings at 10:30 o'clock with a fervent prayer. Everything was quiet so far. In the back part of the room 15 or 20 female members of the congregation were drawn up in line; some stood on a sofa, some on chairs, some on a large table, and some on a wooden bench. At the front window, beside a little round table, were the anti-Woodside leaders. Alexander Black, a man of 60 years, was their leader. Mr. Woodside was not present, but his leaders were. The Woodsiders had the majority in the proportion of three to one. The trouble began when Chairman Black announced a Secretary and two tellers of his own appointment. The Woodsiders raised a yell of "No, no! you can't beat us that way." "Whiteside's term has expired; we want fair play," a lady shouted excitedly. "They are trying to cheat us out of our rights. Don't you let them fool you, Sam!" She shoved an elderly man who stood near her forward toward the round table, and the racket began. The women screamed, the men brandished their fists in each other's faces. The Woodsiders made it clear that they wanted a teller for their side, and wanted their votes counted. The other side contended that the Woodsiders had defied the authority of the Presbytery and so forfeited their votes. While the uproar was going on the Chief of Police dropped in. There was a moment's calm as he asked for explanation, but each side began to talk, urged on by the yells of its crowd outside. The Chief sent for the Mayor. That officer when he came was besieged by both sides, but he refused to decide questions of church law, meaning only to keep the peace.

The Woodsiders then attempted to organize a meeting themselves, and elected a Chairman on a vote carried with a series of cheers, yells, groans, and cat-calls. While the confusion was at its height outsiders poured into the room. A regular Donnybrook melée ensued. Hats were smashed and clothes were torn. The men were profane, the women shrieked, and the crowd outside cheered on the sport. The Police finally restored order by the aid of their clubs, and everybody was turned out of the room except the reporters. The Police held the fort for an hour, while the Mayor went to consult a lawyer. Meantime, quiet reigned for a season, until the anti-Woodsiders organized another meeting under a tree in the yard, and were taking votes in a ballot-box. A Woodsider tried to vote, and that brought on another small conflict, which ended in the ballot-box man falling and the anti-Woodsiders withdrawing to the office of their lawyer, where they held their election without further interruption. The Woodsiders camped on the field, fearing a flank movement. They had their meals furnished them, and staid until the time for holding their own meeting this evening, when they left the janitor's house and went into the church. Here they elected a Board of Trustees quietly, the other side not interfering. So there are two boards and another row for the Synod to consider.

ACCUSING HIMSELF OF MURDER.

A KENTUCKY CONVICT GIVES THE SOLUTION OF A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE THREE YEARS AGO.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., March 29.—Louisa, Lawrence County, is wild with excitement over a horrible murder which has just come to light, after being hidden in mystery for several years. Nearly three years ago a stranger and peddler, whose name is unknown, came to the house of Claiborn Swetnam, who lives upon Big Blaine Creek, Lawrence County. He remained two days, and, upon the morning of the 3d, started, carpet-bag in hand, to a point near by, leaving his horse at Swetnam's as the distance was trifling and he expected soon to return. But he did not come back. Weeks, months, and years passed on and nothing of him was ever heard. The wonder at his mysterious disappearance died out, and the circumstance had almost faded from memory.

A few days ago a man, calling himself Isaac Sayler, was arrested for burglary, and incarcerated in the Louisa jail. Almost as soon as he was imprisoned, he told the inmates of the jail that he had murdered and robbed the peddler over whose disappearance there had been so much surprise three years before. To incredulous inquirers he coolly answered that it was easy enough to prove the truth of his story by going to a certain spot where, in a crevice of a large rock, the body had been concealed. An eager search resulted in the finding of a human skeleton in the place indicated by Sayler; also an empty carpet bag, which was at once recognized as the property of the missing man. George Bishop, one of the most trustworthy citizens of the county, was the first person to discover the moldering body, and brought the bones to Louisa to-day. Sayler says two men named Isaacs, who then lived on Hood Creek, were participants in the murder. The men cannot be found.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—Kneeland Curtis, 45 years of age, a conductor on the New-York and Boston Air Line Railroad, was killed this morning in the freight-yard by being struck and run over by five freight cars which were being switched. He was crossing the network of tracks and made a miscalculation.

MATTEWAN, N. J., March 29.—John Schanble, while at work assisting felling trees on his farm at White House, this morning, was caught beneath a falling tree and crushed to death.

CLAREMONT, N. J., March 29.—An Italian harper was struck by the Philadelphia express coming north, this morning, and instantly killed, the body being terribly mangled. The man was well dressed, carried his harp in a box, and is not supposed to be an ordinary street musician.

THE STRIKING SPINNERS.

TROY, N. Y., March 29.—A mass-meeting of the strikers was held Saturday afternoon, and inflammatory speeches were made. A resolution to stand firm was adopted. Smith and Marra, discharged spinners, held a conference with Manager Johnston. A plan of compromise was proposed. Yesterday afternoon a secret joint meeting of the spinners and weavers took place. This morning the French weavers, about 15 per cent. of the entire force, resumed work as usual. About 500 looms are in operation. At 7 o'clock Michael Marra was arrested for disorderly conduct. He was released on a promise of good behavior. At 9:30 o'clock a mass-meeting took place. Oratory was the order of the day, but nothing particular occurred.

DE LESSEPS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 29.—Count De Lesseps arrived here this morning. He is the guest of Thomas G. Appleton. A breakfast was given in Count De Lessep's honor at Mr. Appleton's residence, at which Mayor Prince and other guests were present. De Lesseps was introduced to the Board of Trade at the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon, and made an address upon the subject of the proposed canal across the isthmus.

Count de Lesseps has left this city for New-York.

OTTAWA, Quebec, March 29.—Seventy-five carpenters left here to-day for Coney Island, to work on the new hotel there.

TALK OF THE HOUR IN PARIS

POLITICS AND PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

SPELLING REFORM IN GERMANY—THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE JESUITS—NEW PLAYS AND OPERAS—THE DEBAT OF PLAYWRIGHTS.

PARIS, March 15.—A question of equal importance to that of the difference between brachydium and brachydice threatens Germany with a ministerial crisis. It is all about orthography, and Prince von Bismarck and Herr Puttkammer are the controversialists. Only the author of "Hudibras," or he of the "Secchia" rapita could do justice to this grave quarrel, which, however, I will tell of, as well as I can, promising that under the apparent futility of the subject is concealed something of real importance, another change of the Chancellor's home policy. For some time past, the newspapers and reviews of Fatherland have undertaken to introduce phonetic spelling, by the suppression of certain superfluous letters in the middle or at the end of words, and especially the h in such words as *roth, thell, &c.*, and in the *thum* of their composites. Life is too short, time too precious to be wasted over two letters when one expresses the same sound, and the Minister of Public Instruction being appealed to, gave to the innovation his official sanction, in the shape of a circular to all his subordinates, who were bidden henceforth and forever to eliminate the obnoxious letter from their communications. The 1st of April, a most appropriate date, was fixed for the execution, and great was the sorrow of publishers that their books were about to become, orthographically, old-fashioned. So they protested, and finally memorialized the Chancellor to the effect that the so-called reform was a Frenchification of the noble German language, and as such was undesirable and unpatriotic. Certainly it is, said Prince von Bismarck, who is not satisfied with his present Minister, and forthwith another circular was dispatched to all Professors, pedagogues, and functionaries, threatening severe penalties to any who should presume to comply with the Puttkammerian manual. Grave has become the embarrassment of Professors, pedagogues, and functionaries. "Under which King, Bezonian?" Whom are they to obey? The Minister is their hierarchical superior, but, the Germans know how often portfolios change hands, while the Chancellor is future. Herr Puttkammer has been ignored in the proceeded letter, retains its rights, although its would-be executioner protests, and the press asks anxiously whether he may not be forced to resign. A political crisis concerning the alphabet would be the climax of absurdity elsewhere than in Germany, but why did the Minister forget that there is an A in the middle of the Imperial Wilhelm, and that he has thus touched upon the prerogatives of the sovereign, who has always written his name in that way? Puttkammer has been inconsiderate; he might, perhaps, have made honorable amends by including an A into his own name, but Puttkammer has not quite come up to the Chancellor's views in the negotiations with the Vatican. Either he has been too yielding to the Curia or he has not been yielding enough, and Prince von Bismarck likes his servants to obey instructions to the letter in some cases, to read between the lines in others.

It seems to be the peculiar specialty of Ministers of Public Instruction to get themselves and other people into hot water. Across the Rhine they get into the frying pan, in the South of France they manage to involve their colleagues, and I am confident that M. De Freycinet would some down very handsomely to any one who would suggest a plausible pretext for turning Jules Ferry out of the Cabinet. After the first explosion of their indignation, the Radicals were inclined to "simmer down," as they discovered how difficult might be the immediate application of measures of proscription founded upon laws which, in reality, have become obsolete. One of their great legal authorities, M. Berthauld, has expressed his doubts whether the exclusion of French citizens, be they disciples of Loyola or not, from the Chamber of the Internationale can be summarily expelled from French soil, unless something else than mere affiliation to an unchartered society be alleged against them. So thinks M. Cazot, the Minister of Justice, and with him MM. De Freycinet, Magain, the Minister of Finance, Jaureguiberry, of the Navy, and Farre, of the War Department, of whom three are Protestants. But M. Ferry is ambitious to have his name connected with something striking, and so his voice is still for war, and Messrs. Lepere and Cochery, of the Interior and Post Office, pat him on the back and are encouraging. On Tuesday, perhaps, most probably, on Thursday, we shall have the Clemenceau interpellation, and then can judge better of the game, which is singularly mixed just now, as no one knows what the Jacobins will ask for or what the Government is disposed to offer. M. Lepere urges prompt action, promising to apply the old laws immediately by his own *personal*, so that France shall be cleared of every Jesuit in the course of 24 hours, which would enable the Government to reply on Tuesday that, the Augean stable having been cleansed, no fault can be found with its action. But the Government hesitates, not knowing clearly what might be the possible consequences of violence, and one very high functionary of the Interior Department has positively stated that, so far as he is concerned, he would refuse obedience. Meanwhile, the agitation is kept up in the shape of students' meetings and petitions, with neither of which can we find a single respectable name connected, while the *République Française* taunts them with their impudence and menaces with dismissal all those Senators who, although holding Government appointments, yet dared to vote according to their conscience against a bill presented by the Government which they consider a violation of liberty of conscience. *I think that it is much ado about nothing, and* that this, like a great many other burning questions, will turn out to be a mere tempest in a tea-pot, finishing by a withering yet platonic declaration from the Cabinet, and, perhaps, a vote of censure, against the Senate, by the Chambers. But Saturday's *Télégraphe*, which is known to be inspired Ministerially, hints at the possibility of all France being put under martial law, and this, although it will be imposed as a necessity, should the application of measures of expulsion be attempted, will be an acknowledgment that a French Republic cannot exist without violence. The people who run the Government machine appear to have lost their heads entirely, and the mass of the population begins to grumble that the new regime is as arbitrary as the one by which it was preceded. Why, is asked, should the *Triboulet* be prosecuted and fined (become it caricatures M. Ferry and the actor Coquelin) while any nasty sheet can turn to ridicule any one of the opposition party, even if certain things regarded by many persons as sacred be held up to derision? Last Sunday's Senatorial elections resulted in the return of two reactionaries by constituencies which were called upon to fill vacancies caused by the death of two Republicans, and there are symptoms in several other quarters of such a change in the current of public opinion as may very sensibly modify the composition of the next French Parliament. I do not think though, that this modification will be, as the Monarchists hope, in the shape of a Monarchical majority; their party or parties will increase the numbers of its representation, but the extreme Radicals will head the poll generally, and the result will be such an elimination of the moderate Republican element as will leave only the extreme factions in the field.

Turning to something more agreeable than politics, I may mention that Mme. Patti's success increases with each of her appearances on the stage of the Opéra, from which the dresses of the off-niets have been forced to adjourn into the Court of Bankruptcy, after dropping 500,000 francs in a fruitless attempt to found a theatre of "popular opera" at moderate prices. Their programmes were not so very bad, their artists quite tolerable, and in Italy or across the Rhine they would have met with patronage, but the Germans and Italians are musical by nature, and this unfortunate venture is only another proof that in France only the higher classes care for lyric art, and even they only because it is fashionable and so costly that to take a box is evidence of wealth and social position. "Aida" was to have been brought out to-night at the National Academy, but the chief baritone of that establishment, says that he is indisposed, and although Melchisedec, the second string, is quite up to the part, Signor Verdi will not risk a first representation with any other artist than Maurel. M. Keating, who is to replace the regretted Montigny at the Gymnase, and therefore wants no much leisure as possible at the rehearsals of his new piece, intrusted to the management of the other theatres, has brought him of one of his former triumphs, "La Mariolaine," which was played for the first time here in February, 1877, with a run of 117 successive nights, and always to crowded houses. Some other novelty (here it comes the hearts that sink with dismay) has been hunted out of stock and mind by a score of commonplace, good, bad, and indifferent, none of them, however, of any real merit. It is one of the best written by the author of "La Fille de Madame Angot," whose fruitful inspiration almost becomes genius in the charming duet "Des Adieux" and the couplets of the "P'tit mon." Three years ago "La Marjolaine" was all the rage; every barrel-organ played, every street ballad made its airs, and, to judge from its reception on Thursday and the number of its spectators every evening since, its revival will have as much vogue as its original production. But with Jeanne Granier in the leading part and the pretty Milly Meyer as Aveline, whose role, at first intended to be secondary, has been enlarged by Mr. Lecoq, especially to bring into notice the talent of this artist, the manager knew that he could count upon a favorable verdict. Jeanne was literally bombarded with flowers. First, a great basket of roses was carried to her on the stage, then another, quite as large, of white violets, and a third of camellias, and, finally a shower of violets poured down on her from all the proscenium boxes, to the amusement of Mme. Nilsson, who, although she applauded rapturously, remarked how strange it was to see so many flowers thrown to the *Rose* of the Renaissance, when they are so rare for that splendid artist, Mlle. Krauss, at the Opera.

M. Abraham Dreyfus has only given one set to his "Victrine," but he has condensed fun enough into it for half a dozen. Unlike most of the Palais Royal pieces, it will bear translation, as, if a broad, it is not a coarse, farce. M. Malbrousin is a bourgeois, a relative, I should think, of M. Perrichon, and, as such, tormented with a desire to do something out of the common way. He has read of nocturnal aggressions on belated pedestrians, and so, being asked what o'clock is it by an individual wearing a cap and a blouse, on the place d'Europe, knocks him down with his cane. But, says Malbrousin, "generosity is the twin sister of courage," therefore, he shoulders his victim and carries him home by way of a trophy of his courage. Here there is an explanation; the supposed malefactor is the Vicomte de Mourgay, who had been to a fancy ball given by "infectious painters," where a Zola costume was *de rigueur*, and had drank too much champagne. Malbrousin is in despair; he foresees the most terrible consequences to his exploit, and sends for his intended son-in-law, Laverberie, a stupid lawyer, who cannot take in the situation, and so loses the good graces of the old gentleman that he is kicked out ignominiously, while the charming Adèle marries the Vicomte, for whom this *mouton enragé* suddenly conceives the most violent attachment, because he had given him the chance by showing off his heroism. The other piece on the same stage, "Le Mémoire Popincourt," is droll enough, thanks to M. Daubray and Mlle. Lavigne, but the patrons of the Montparnasse Theatre want something more solid than a history of family jars between a jealous wife and a husband who had been frivolous in his younger days, and of which the best situation is where M. Popincourt, discovering that the chamber-maid is one of his ancient passions named Gudule, stops any revelations by marrying her to the dustman. Possibly one of these days the French stage may witness the revival of talent among authors, but the present playwrights seem to have exhausted their imaginations; the sauces served up are undoubtedly very high-seasoned, but the quality of the viands is certainly wretched. The Odéon will give us M. Bornier's "Attila" in a day or two, but the public has lost its taste for high-class poetical tragedies elsewhere than at the Française.

THE DIVERSIONS OF DRESDEN.

GOLDMARK'S NEW OPERA—THE QUEEN OF SHEBA COMPROMISED AND JERUSALEM'S BEST SOCIETY SCANDALIZED—GERMAN WAR TALK.

DRESDEN, March 9.—Few cities in Europe are better known to Americans, or more pleasantly remembered by them, than this quiet place, with its American quarter and its English quarter, where the new-comer does not have to overtax his incipient knowledge of German. The city is one big boarding-school, with plenty of parlor boarders. The rosy faces and queer ulsters of young English girls are continually to be seen in the streets, and the somewhat high-pitched voices of our own countrywomen are as often heard as the softer tones of their transatlantic sisters. The place is very quiet, too. It is an unusual dissipation that will keep any one out of bed later than 10:30 o'clock. When they give a ballet with the opera, they generally manage to give a dark one, like the ghostly dance in "Robert," or the evening scene in "Bianca," out of a tender regard, I suppose, to the morals of the spectators. On one occasion of late, however, the opera has made a bold stroke in a new direction. We have all heard of the Queen of Sheba. I think that in most minds she is inseparably connected with a Sunday-school book and a camel very much out of drawing. We had supposed that she, at least, the friend and guest of the wisest of men, was above the breath of slander. But hear what has come to light. A new opera by Goldmark has been brought out this Winter in the principal cities of Germany. It was given here with gorgeous scenery and beautiful costumes, and this is the plot: When Solomon sent to invite the Queen to pay him that famous visit, his messenger was a young man of a good disposition, but somewhat weak character, named Assad, who was betrothed to the very pretty daughter, of the high priest. Assad delivered his message in the very choicest Hebrew to the Queen's Chamberlain, and started on his return to Jerusalem without having been admitted to the honor of an interview with her Majesty. He had gone but a short distance when, sauntering out by himself for an afternoon stroll while his retinue were pitching the tents for their encampment, he met a lady of great beauty and engaging manners, with whom he allowed himself to fall into the very steepest sort of flirtation. On his return to Jerusalem the image of this lady was so vivid in Assad's eyes that he found it difficult to greet his fiancée, the high *priest's daughter*, with *sufficient warmth*, and Solomon, in a private talk, soon got him to tell the whole story. The wise King was not inclined to make too much of the matter, and advised Assad to forget all about his little slip and marry Salomith (for this was his fiancée's name) with all speed. What was his astonishment, however, and that of Assad, when, the Queen of Sheba having arrived shortly after, and having been induced to take off her veil, it turned out that the very lively young person whom Assad had met in the forests of Lebanon was no other than the Queen herself! On the following evening the Queen enticed Assad into a lonely garden, and, his emotions overcoming him, the young man falsetto'd in her Majesty's arms, (to very pretty music,) and was left in this immoral condition to be discovered by the whole Court. In spite of all this, the marriage proceeded. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father in the temple, (most gorgeously mounted,) but the entrance of the Queen of Sheba disturbed the bridegroom so much that he fell in a fit and had to be removed by the attendants. He was naturally supposed to be possessed of a devil, and was ordered to wander forth into the desert. In the afternoon, Solomon entertained the Queen with a very pretty ballet, and she departed in peace to her own land, while poor Assad, who never seems to have had much constitution, was overtaken by a sand storm, and died of the effects of it—or of the fright it gave him—in the arms of the faithful Salomith, who had followed him with her maidens (of the chorus.) All this shocks some good people, I am told; but as the text is written and the music composed by Jews, I don't know that Christians ought to object.

The feeling of uneasiness at the political situation is very general here I think, and extends to persons in a position to have information. A war with Russia, or a general European war, is thought to be on the cards. The official papers foster it—will toward Russia, to which the public are sufficiently inclined already. Accounts of disturbances in St. Petersburg are multiplied, and would seem to be often invented by the daily press, which is not ever enterprising in other matters. The Germans are confident of success in the expected quarrel. They talk not of what the event of the war will be, but of how they will divide the world after the victory. The Germans are not the first people who have divided the world on paper, and we may still hope that the war-clouds will blow over.

THE ADVANCE IN COAL.

The various coal companies with offices in this City issued their April circular yesterday. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's prices are as follows: Furnace lump, $3 90, an advance of 40 cents per ton; steamer lump, grate, and egg, $4, an advance of 30 cents per ton; stove, $4, no change; chestnut, $4, an advance of 10 cents per ton. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's prices for all grades will be $4. This will be an advance of 30 cents per ton on lump, steamboat grate, and egg, and an advance of 10 cents per ton on chestnut. Stove remains as last month. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company advances on lump and egg, and that only 10 cents per ton, to $4. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company also make but one advance—on free-burning stove coal, of 30 cents per ton, to $4. The Pennsylvania Coal Company have not yet issued their circular. They say they will do so in advance, but they have not yet determined how much.

THE WORK OF CRIMINALS

LAWLESSNESS IN MANY NEIGHBORHOODS.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE LAWS REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE COURTS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 29.—Jackson Marshall, James N. Hazlett, and Uriah M. Cooper were sentenced in the United States Court this morning to be hanged on June 18. Cooper and Marshall were convicted of murder at the November term of the court, and sentence was suspended until the present term, during the pendency of motions for a new trial. Hazlett was tried at the November term of the court for the murder of his stepfather, Chancellor Lingard, near Kufaula, Ala., last June. The jury having failed to agree on a verdict, the case was continued to the present term, when he was again put on trial and convicted. When asked by the court if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, Hazlett and Marshall replied that they had not. Cooper, who was convicted of the murder of Robert Donnelly, at Atoka, Indian Territory, protested his innocence, saying that he was convicted on false testimony, and that the reason he fled from the country immediately after the killing of Donnelly was because his life was threatened by the Magees and Scotts, who did the killing.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following telegram from Internal Revenue Collector Clark, of Atlanta, Ga., was received by Commissioner Raum today: "Have seized, since 7th inst., one wagon and two mules with eight packages of illicit whisky, and destroyed four illicit distilleries, with 4,000 gallons of mash and beer. Three of the stills have a capacity of 150 gallons each. Two prisoners were arrested."

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 29.—To-day being a holiday, there was a large number of colored persons in town. Numerous rows took place during the day between the colored citizens and students. One colored man was shot in the jaw and another through the wrist. Mayor Harris ordered the arrest of several of the disorderly persons, who were lodged in jail, and the streets were cleared of all who seemed disposed to create disturbances. The town is now quiet again.

ATAMOSA, Col., March 29.—A man named Babcock shot and fatally wounded O. P. Brown last evening, while engaged in a quarrel. Both were intoxicated.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 29.—The lower house of the General Assembly to-day passed the bill making the detention of a female of immaturate and good repute under 21 years of age, under promise of marriage, a felony. It fixes the penalty at from one to five years in a Penitentiary.

NEWTON, N. J., March 29.—Preparations for the hanging, on April 5, of Frederick Crill, for the murder of his daughter, in June last, are nearly completed at the jail-yard in Newton. The execution will be the first under the provisions of the new law of New-Jersey limiting the whole number of spectators to twenty-five. The peculiar gestures and conscious which the old man has affected since the commission of the crime, and which his counsel vainly relied upon to prove his insanity, are still kept up. He recovered his voice immediately after his sentence, and converses intelligently with those who come to see him. He affects deep piety, and sings hymns each day were the last. As the last day approaches, he, however, shows signs of weakening. On Friday he was visited by his wife and their little grandson, (son of the murdered woman,) Crill fairly went wild with joy over the little fellow, embracing and kissing him frantically, and displaying more tender feeling than he has shown at any time since his arrest.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—A dispatch from Fort Davis says: "Deputy Sheriff Latham shot and killed a soldier of the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry last evening, while trying to arrest him. Latham claims that he used the pistol as a club, when it exploded, the ball passing through the soldier's brain. The public discredit his statement. Latham has been arrested."

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 29.—The startling disclosure was made to-day that John Goehring, a pauper from Westmoreland County, who was sent some time ago to the Insane Department of the Allegheny City Poor Farm, had been murdered by some one unknown, who broke his neck, the officers of the institution burying the body. It is alleged the killing was done by the Superintendent of the Insane Department. The Coroner is now investigating the matter.

BERMIN STRATTON, Ohio, March 29.—The trial of Stephen Crabb, for the murder of a young man named Seel, at a dance in Bainbridge, about eight months ago, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. The quarrel grew out of rivalry for the affections of a young lady, in which Crabb was worsted. He was knocked down by his rival, which he shot Seel, who died in his arms immediately when shot, having fled at the sight of the revolver.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—A Santa Rosa dispatch says George W. Roney was shot and killed by G. H. Hayes on Saturday night while attempting to enter the house of the latter. Letters passed between the parties, Mrs. Hayes induced Roney to make the attempt. Roney was a leading member of the Working Men's Protective Committee of Sonoma County, and delegate to the Working Men's State Convention held last Summer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.—Another cold-blooded murder was committed here last night. James Burns, a negro recently from Mississippi, beat and abused his wife, and she left him about three weeks ago. Since then he has made several attempts to induce her to return to him, but she refused. Last night he went to the house where she was employed as a servant and shot her through the window, inflicting a wound which caused her death this afternoon. The murderer was arrested this evening, just as he was leaving here on a steamer for Vicksburg.

NORTHPORT, Mich., March 29.—The insane wife of Adam Dagenhalb, a middle-aged farmer, residing a few miles from here, disappeared some time ago. Recently the neighbors became suspicious, and to-day instituted a search. They began by reopening a well on the farm which had been recently filled in, and while so engaged, Dagenhalb disappeared. After a search, he was found dead in his house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. When the well was finally opened, the body of the woman was found with her throat also cut. No reason for the murder is known, unless it is that Dagenhalb became tired of his wife's infirmity.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 29.—The body of Amos Whitney was found in a ravine near Greenville, Ky., on Friday, with his head cut off, and near by lay his own axe, with which the act was done. His employer, a man named Tuley, and a friend named Baugh have been arrested on suspicion.

CAUSING TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 20.—A Spanish organ, the *Voz de Espana*, has created a great sensation by bitterly denouncing the Mexican Government and people, accusing the latter of assassinating Spaniards on various occasions with impunity. The same journal ridicules the idea that by Gen. Grant's influence an American protectorate might be established.

The majority of the Mexican press supports Gen. Gonzalez for the Presidency. It is generally believed that he will carry the election and be peacefully inaugurated. All the cliques attack President Diaz. They are apparently vexed at the impartial course of the President, which furnishes no pretext or excuse for another revolution. The political supporters of Señor Zamacona as a candidate for the Presidency have met for the purpose of adopting a programme.

The Apaches driven from United States territory have re-entered Chihuahua.

A frontier paper accuses the American Government of selling to American citizens lands which lie beyond the boundary line and within the limits of the State of Sonora.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John Nugent, former editor and proprietor of the San Francisco *Herald*, died at San Leandro, Cal., yesterday morning.

Richard Van Rensselaer, 83 years of age, the last member of the old Patroon's family and President of the Merchants' National Bank of Albany, died suddenly last evening.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death of Gillaume Philippe Schimper, the eminent French naturalist, at the age of 72. He was born at Dossenheim, Alsace, where his father was Pastor of the Lutheran Church. After taking a course of theology at Strasburg, he changed his mind with regard to entering the ministry, and obtained a place in the Museum of Natural History in that city. He became Director of the museum in 1828, taking subsequently, the chair of mineralogy and geology. In 1854 he was elected a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences. He was also a member of the Legion of Honor. Of M. Schimper's numerous works many are highly esteemed. His *chef d'œuvre* was the "Bryologia Europea," or the "Genera of the European Mosses," written in conjunction with MM. Bruch and Gumbel, and comprised 66 volumes, with more than 600 engravings.

AID FOR THE ARKANSAS REFUGEES.

Donations of food, clothing, and money, intended for the unfortunate colored refugees from Arkansas, will be received by the following persons, who alone are authorized to act for the General Committee, of which F. C. Lawson is President, and the Rev. Abner Anderson is the Treasurer: Rev. H. H. Garnett, D. D., No. 167 West Twenty-sixth-street; Rev. William L. Dickerson, No. 218 Sullivan-street; Mr. Peter S. Porter, No. 252 West Twenty-sixth-street; Rev. R. W. Wisher, No. 202 West Thirty-seventh-street; Rev. James H. Cook, No. 1,640 Second-avenue. The committee warns the public to be on its guard against bogus subscription agents.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but transacted very little business of importance. The Mayor vetoed a resolution passed some time ago authorizing the drawing of a new map of the city. Mr. Howell also vetoed the bill to authorize the payment of the bill of Messrs. Pryor and Irwin, who acted as counsel for the city in the matter of the mandamus prosecuted at the instance of the Mayor, directing the Common Council to order a special election for Aldermen in the Twelfth Ward. A resolution calling for a reduction in the rents paid by the city for Police stations and District Courts was referred to the Committee on Lands and Buildings. The Corporation Counsel was instructed to sue R. B. Wood & Co. of Philadelphia, for failing to deliver a consignment of iron pipe contracted for by the Board of City Works. The firm claim that iron has gone up since the contract was made, and that, as no time was fixed for the delivery, they cannot be forced to fulfill the contract at any time now specified.

THE HOTCHKISS REVOLVING GUN.

A FORMIDABLE WEAPON FOR NAVAL OR LAND USE—ITS UTILITY PROVED BY EXPERIMENT.

From the London Standard.

Experiments with machine-guns are now in progress both at Portsmouth and Shoeburyness, a fact which serves to show the importance attributed to that particular kind of arm, as also the possibility that England is not yet possessed of the most efficient weapon of this class. One particular form of the machine-gun which has found considerable favor abroad, and is now commanding renewed attention at home, is that which bears the name of Mr. Hotchkiss, and is usually designated the Hotchkiss revolving cannon. This weapon is distinguished from a mitrailleuse by the circumstance that it fires explosive bullets or small shells, and has a range approaching that of modern field artillery. Its penetrative power against thin steel plates, such as are designed to protect torpedo boats, gives it an especial value. To such an extent is this carried in the Hotchkiss gun that the new rapid steel cruisers and dispatch vessels now being built are considered into the British and other navies will not be able to keep out the projectiles of this seemingly insignificant weapon. The form of gun employed for this purpose has a calibre slightly less than two inches, and discharges either a steel shot or a shell weighing nearly two pounds and a half, with a bursting charge of an ounce and a half. Its projectiles are capable of piercing steel plates nearly an inch thick, at a distance of more than a mile. The rate of fire would be about 20 carefully-aimed shots per minute, increased to 60 rounds when the object to be hit was near at hand. The gun is in fact, a small rapidly-firing cannon. A still larger weapon has been constructed, having a calibre slightly exceeding two inches, and firing 30 rounds per minute, the weight of the shell being 4 pounds, and the initial velocity 1,500 feet per second. The former weapon, firing the projectile of two pounds and a half, was made at the request of the French naval authorities, and successful trials are now being carried on with it. The larger weapon, specimens of the Hotchkiss gun fire as yet exceptional. The type most extensively adopted is one with a calibre of an inch and a half, firing an explosive projectile weighing a pound, with an initial velocity of 1,400 feet per second, or a steel shot nearly one-third heavier, with a velocity of about 1,200 feet. This gun is mounted on a swivel, with a species of universal joint, and is trained and worked from the shoulder by one man, a second man at the side being employed in feeding the gun with cartridges. So satisfied are the French as to the value of this weapon, that they have already more than 300 of this pattern afloat in their Navy, and the number is undergoing rapid increase from the Hotchkiss factory at St. Denis. Each of their larger ships will be equipped with at least 10 of these guns, probably fitting four both along the bulwarks and in the maintops, to which the guns may be readily shifted as required, so as to concentrate the fire in any given direction. The maximum rapidity of fire with this gun is about 30 rounds per minute, but where accurate shooting is required the rate would be from 20 to 30 rounds per minute. Experiments made with this weapon in England, France, and Austria show that its projectile is capable of penetrating the steel plating of torpedo vessels of the lighting class at a range exceeding 2,700 yards when striking full, or about 2,000 yards if striking at an angle of 30°. The steel shot will penetrate a steel plate an inch thick at rather more than 200 yards. The French experiments showed that steel plates a quarter of an inch thick were penetrated by the percussion shell at a distance of 2,000 yards. Some valuable experiments as to the accuracy of fire with this gun have recently been made in Holland, and the results were deemed to be thoroughly conclusive as to the efficiency of the gun in encountering torpedo-boats, however swiftly the latter might make their approach.

The Hotchkiss revolving cannon, in its general form, is known to be a barrel made of Whitworth fluid-compressed steel. These barrels are grouped round a common axis, and are made to revolve in front of a solid, immovable breech-block. This block has an opening in the upper part to receive the cartridges, and an opening underneath for the exit of the empty cartridge cases, which are thrown out by means of an automatic extractor. The cartridges are fired singly as they present themselves by the rotation of the barrels to the blow of the firing-pin, and while resting for an instant motionless in front of the solid portion of the breech. The turning of a crank causes the automatic loading, firing, and extraction of the empty cartridge cases. The metallic casing of the cartridge prevents the escape of powder gas at the breech. The motion of the barrels is obtained by means of a single only one spring in the entire machine—namely, that which projects the firing-pin into the cartridge. The barrels are rifled on the polygroove system, and the arrangement by which the barrels are at rest just before the cartridge is fired permits the gunner to take accurate aim, while at the same time he continues to turn the crank. An extraordinary form of the weapon has been devised for flanking the ditches of modern fortifications, and has been tried in France with remarkable results. This gun is specially constructed to fire canister shot as well as explosive projectiles. Each of the five barrels composing the gun has a different pitch for its rifling. The result is that the cone of dispersion in which the bullets distribute themselves varies, and a dense hail of missiles sweeps along the works, no spot being missed. Thus in one minute, out of 300 dummy soldiers, all but three were hit, the ditch being swept by more than 1,800 bullets, firing at every possible angle. To military men, therefore, as well as to the naval service, the revolving cannon may be reckoned to possess more than ordinary interest. In the United States considerable attention has been given to the Hotchkiss gun in its form as a field-piece, and a formidable weapon of an inch and a half calibre has already been adopted in the service.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Countess de Lesseps is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

William Henry Trescot, of South Carolina, is at the Brevoort House.

The Hon. L. F. S. Foster, of Connecticut, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, of Vermont, is at the Sucklingham Hotel.

Count von Beust, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Prof. W. I. Knapp, of Yale College, and R. R. Bridgers, President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

President and Mrs. Hayes, the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War; George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Gen. Albert J. Myer, United States Army; Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, Col. William Goddard, of Rhode Island, and R. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

JOHN A. MERRITT'S ESTATE.

Yesterday morning, before Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, the final accounting in the estate of the late John A. Merritt, of Port Chester, who died intestate, was made and the papers filed, one week from Wednesday being the day fixed upon for the entering of the decree. All the parties interested were satisfied with the accounting, which is as follows:

Amount of the estate remaining in our hands at the date of former accounting	$1,044,827 17
Increase by investments, interest, &c.	150,559 68
Total	$1,195,386 85

They credit themselves as follows:

Amount of losses and debts not collected	$30,922 67	
Expenses of Administrators, &c.	90,071 58	
Debts and claims paid	48,625 49	
Payments to next of kin	860,000 00	$1,029,620 74

—Leaving a balance of $165,856 11 in the Administrators' hands for distribution among the next of kin, subject to their commissions and the expenses of this accounting.

LAWS AGAINST JESUITS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The laws in force in France against the Jesuits, which the Radicals talk of invoking if the Senate persists in its rejection of the seventh article, are numerous and rigorous enough. First of all, we have the decisions of the Parliament of Paris of 1762, in which the Jesuits were accused of every crime under the sun, and ordered to evacuate their colleges and other establishments within a week. In 1764, the Parliament pronounced the definitive suppression of the order, the King declaring it to be his pleasure that the Jesuits should have no place in his kingdom or possessions. In 1767 the Parliament pronounced an order of expulsion against the Jesuits individually, and in 1777 Louis XVI. issued an edict more severe than any which had preceded it. In 1790 the Constituant Assembly suppressed all the monastic orders, and in 1792 all the religious corporations were suppressed. By the Concordats of the Year X. some modification was consented to; but no aggregation or association of men or women could be formed under the pretext of religion without the special authorization of the Government. To prove that these decrees and decisions are still in vigor we have only to look at the declarations of the tribunals of the present century. For example, in 1826 the Court of Douai decided a case against the Jesuits on the ground that they had been banished in 1764 and could not inherit, and this decision was confirmed by the highest court in the realm under the monarchy. In the same year all the courts of Paris assembled, and declared, by 53 judges against 2, that the above-mentioned edicts were still in force. In 1828, a petition to the Chamber of Deputies invoked the edicts of Louis XV. and and Louis XVI. against the Jesuits, and a report in favor of this was carried by a large majority. In 1845, M. Guizot wrote to M. Rossi, the French Ambassador at Rome, complaining that the Jesuits, whose order had been specially abolished in France, had been allowed to take the payment of the bill of exchange, contrary to the laws of the State in May of the same year, on an interpellation by M. Thiers, the decrees against the Jesuits were confirmed by an immense majority, and the Chamber, confident that the Government would see the laws of the State executed, passed to the order of the day.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

THE SILESIA TOWED INTO QUEENSTOWN WITH A BROKEN SHAFT—ACCIDENTS ALONG THE COAST.

LONDON, March 29.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Silesia, Capt. Ludwig, from New-York, March 13, for Hamburg, has been towed into Queenstown by the Belgian steamer Vaderland. The Silesia's main shaft is broken. The Vaderland, which was on her trip from Antwerp to Philadelphia, found the Silesia in her disabled condition, on March 24.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 29.—The schooner Joseph Farwell, of and from Rockland, for Charleston, with a cargo of lime, ran ashore in a storm last night at the south end of Oak Bluffs. She remains aight, and will get off when the weather clears.

The schooner Aldana Baker, of Rockland, Philadelphia for Bath, with coal, sailed her cargo and sprung a leak in the north-easterly gale of March 24 and 25, and sank on the morning of March 26, 60 miles from Cape Cod. The crew took to the boats, and, after three hours of exposure, fell in with the schooner George E. Ferguson, from Belfast, for New-York, who took them on board and brought them to this port. A seaman, name unknown, died before the crew left the vessel, and another seaman was in the vessel's rigg, which was at first fast to the vessel, but the rigging parted and she became separated. When the gig was last seen afloat she was far astern. The mate's wife, Mrs. J. L. Rhodes, was on board the Baker, and was saved with the crew. The vessel sank just as the boats got away. Nothing was saved.

NANTUCKET, Mass., March 29.—The schooner West Wind, of Philadelphia, came ashore on the east end of this island yesterday, and was found to be abandoned. The fate of the crew is unknown. Her papers were found on board.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 29.—At West Sandwich, the schooner Frank Sawyer, from Machias, for New-York, with a load of laths, went ashore at 5 A. M., yesterday, and will probably prove a total loss. The crew was saved.

BOSTON, March 29.—The schooner Lucy Lee Ingalls, from Weehawken, for Boston, went ashore March 27, at 7:30 P. M., on Hardhat's Ledge, and is a total loss. The crew was saved.

SQUAN BEACH, N. J., March 29.—The Coast Wrecking Company placed four pumps on board the schooner Five Sisters yesterday, to keep her free of water, with little success. She lies deeply sculled in the sand, with a velocity of 6 knots an hour. The chances of floating her are diminishing.

EAST TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—The tug Euclid, before reported sunk at the head of Rahway Creek, has been raised. She was freed of water by 9 P. M., after which she was taken in tow to the city. The hull is one hole heavy, no holes having been found in her bottom.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 29.—The steamer Strathclyde, from Barrow, is reported aground above Chester. She went on at 7:30 this morning, and expects to get off at high water this evening.

BOSTON, March 29.—The bark Will-Blast Owen, Capt. Brown, from Rouen Jan. 25, for New-York, by way of Workington, England, heretofore reported overdue, arrived in Hampton Roads Saturday evening. The bark left Rouen Harbor on Jan. 26 for Workington, where she was to have taken her cargo of coal for Boston. Soon after leaving port the second mate and four of the crew were taken sick, and while the short-handed a heavy gale was encountered, which lasted 10 days, during which time the bark lost two lower topsails, a mainsail, a fore-topsail, and a jibboom, and had her rudder head. Before the damage could be repaired the vessel drifted into the Bay of Biscay, 26 days after leaving Rouen. Owing to the heavy easterly gales which prevailed, and the crippled condition of the vessel, it was determined to make for some port in the United States. Heavy weather was experienced during the entire voyage.

A man named Richard Henry Williamson arrived here this morning, and reports himself one of a party of 10, picked up at sea from the ship Tasmanian. The ship Tasmanian, Capt. Burgess, left Pensacola on March 3, with timber, for Liverpool. On the night of the 6th the ship was cast away south of Bahama during a storm, and the crew took to the boats. The boat containing myself and nine companions was picked up the next day by the schooner Hattie, and taken to James River. We landed at Burwell's Bay last Friday. I walked to Smithfield, and thence to Portsmouth, where I arrived Saturday night." Williamson shipped this morning on the British bark Minnie Carmichael, bound for Liverpool.

LISBON, March 29.—The Norwegian bark Alfen, Capt. Pedersen, at this port from Philadelphia, landed the crew of the British bark Star of the West, which was reported abandoned at sea. The Star of the West sailed from New-York on Feb. 29, for Dublin.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 29.—The schooner Samuel, Capt. Hurst, sailed from Louisburg at 8 A. M., March 9, with a cargo of coal. At 8:15 P. M. the same day, while trying to make the harbor of Canso, she ran ashore on Black Ledge. The night was dark and the sea, which was high, soon made a clean sweep over the vessel. The boat was launched with difficulty, and the crew reached Cranberry Island. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The Samuel was 54 tons register, built at Cranberry Island, and was owned by her master, Capt. Ira Hurst, of Prince Edward Island. The cargo was shipped by the Cape Breton Company for D. McDonald, of this city.

SHERWYPORT, L., March 29.—The steamer Trout, with a cargo of 132 bales of cotton and 350 sacks of cottonseed, was destroyed by fire to-day. No lives were lost. The boat and cargo were valued at $20,000.

The steamer Rose City struck a snag 70 miles above Fulton, on

CHRONIC DISEASES

OF THE

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

SHOWING THEIR TRUE NATURE, RATIONAL TREATMENT, AND POSITIVE CURE.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

Author of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," (over 900 Pages, nearly 300 Illustrations,) and Founder of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., with branch at Great Russell-Street Buildings, London, Eng.

NEW HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

The writer desires to profane the consideration of the diseases mentioned at the head of this article by saying that the truthfulness of the new and common sense theories which he is about to advance has been confirmed by a vast experience, embracing the successful treatment of thousands of cases at the largest private sanitarium in the world, and he therefore promulgates his views without fear of their being successfully controverted. He has discovered that to a congested, torpid, and disease-d liver can be traced many diseases of diverse symptoms, and affecting various organs. Many of these diseases are usually treated as if primary affections, both physician and patient being doomed to disappointment in an utter lack of favorable results; for to treat a disease successfully we must have a clear conception of its true nature.

LIVER DISEASE.

The liver is the largest gland in the human system. It is the great purifying organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting-room, and also in making post-mortem examinations of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases, that in a large proportion of cases the liver has given evidence of having at some time been diseased. Liver affections are usually prevalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the livers of cattle, sheep, and swine are ten times as frequently diseased as any other organ. The importance of the liver as a blood-purifying and excretory organ cannot be overestimated.

The foul matter absorbed from the various tissues, and taken into the blood is absorbed therefrom by a healthy liver and converted into bile. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious matter, which, therefore remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels, and we have Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, —but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become rationally diseased.

Diseases Caused by Clogged or Torpid Liver.

CONSUMPTION.

The bile-poisoned blood passes from the upper and right cavity of the heart to the lower cavity, thence directly to the lungs, through pulmonary artery, ramifying the most delicate organs. The tissues of the lungs are poisoned and irritated, and invite theserofulous humor with which the blood is burdened by being thus irritated. In this way consumption is fastened upon the lungs, so declared by all the most scientific authors, to be established.

BRONCHITIS.

The bile-poisoned blood is in a measure oxygenated and purified in passing through the lungs; but in this effort these organs are overworked and irritated, and the foul blood-poison may be smelled in the man's offensive breath. Nervous cough, bronchitis, and consumption itself may be natural results. The lungs would not have become diseased had the liver done its duty by excreting the bile.

ASTHMA.

This spasmodic and distressing malady is generally the result of reflex nervous action, produced by impure blood—the indirect result, in other words, of improper or performed function on the part of the liver.

HEART DISEASE.

The blood surcharged with the daily accumulated excess of bile unduly stimulates the nerves of the heart, and if this cause be long continued it produces chronic irritation, inflammation, enlargement, and morbid nutrition of that organ, developing many forms of heart disease.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

The impure blood, which a torpid liver fails to purify, affects not only the heart and lungs, but other important organs. In its circulation it passes from the lungs back to the upper left cavity of the heart, thence to the lower cavity, and thence through the arteries and capillaries of the kidneys, which cause it to cease to flow. The kidneys are among the most important of those organs, furnishing, as they do, an important excretion—that of the urine. These organs become diseased, being congested by the presence of bile-poisoned blood, and BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred affections result. The urine becomes scanty, high-colored, and at times loaded, with red deposits, or other disorganized products, which produce irritation and INFLAMMATION of the BLADDER, thus adding another malady to the already lengthy catalogue of ailments.

SICK HEADACHE.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the bile-poisoned blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence dullness, dizziness, sick-headache (really only another name for bilious headache) in aspect like the subject, but in effect like, impairment of memory, sleepy or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper.

SKIN DISEASES.

The blood poison, not being worked off by the liver, accumulates, and filtering through the skin becomes so acrid as to irritate the delicate tissues, causing pimples, scaly incrustations, lumps, inflamed patches, acne, impetigo, prurigo, psoriasis, salt-rheum, tetter; or, becoming a fluid, it may collect as a poison pus in cells, sols, carbuncles, blotch, or old sores that are difficult to heal.

DYSPEPSIA AND COSTIVENESS.

The stomach and bowels cannot escape becoming affected, because the liver, secreting bile, causes drowsy, dyspeptic, diarrhea, and many other forms of chronic disease are among the necessary results.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

A long series of diseases, commonly known as scrofulous, is caused by torpor of the liver—the want of proper excretion of the elements of bile, and its consequent retention in the blood. These cause swellings about the neck, enlarged tonsils, scrofulous sore eyes, running ulcers, discharges from the ears, cataract or films, fever-sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, ulceration of bones, internal swellings, ulcerations of the liver, kidneys, and uterus, and other maladies too numerous to mention.

MALARIOUS POISONS

are ejected from the blood, into which they are absorbed from the atmosphere taken into the lungs, through the liver, when this organ is in good condition, and when it fails in such performance then the system suffers from chills, fever, dumb ague, congestive chills, and other phases of malarial poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of liver disease and its resultant affections may differ according to the circumstances, aptitude, predisposition, age, or constitution of the individual, as the complications of the disease. Not unfrequently the complexion becomes pale and sallow, and there is pain under the eyes, bilious or sick headache, bitter taste in the mouth, with coated tongue, or the tongue with a brown fur, hacking cough, fever, restlessness, sometimes an unnatural greasy appearance of the skin, at others it is dry and harsh, has scaly or branny eruptions, pimples, dark spots, and blotches, and itching. The urine is frequently scanty and high-colored, but variable as to quantity and appearance. It often produces a nodding pressure, when voided, and is allowed to stand deposits a sediment which sometimes contains albumen. There is depression of spirits and a decided tendency to be discouraged and low-spirited. The functional powers of the stomach are impaired, there is loss of appetite, or it becomes capricious, uneasiness is felt in the region of the stomach, oppression, sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or there is fullness, distension, and pain after eating; the bowels become irregular, usually constipated, and occasionally subject to obstinate diarrhea and attended with griping pains; the whole system is high-strung, sometimes hard and dark, again pale and very offensive. During the day the circulation is sluggish, the feet and hands are cold, but at night the pulse is accelerated, and the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet have a burning sensation. The foregoing symptoms are not all present in one case, nor are any two cases alike in every respect. They vary according to the organs most implicated in the derangement.

RATIONAL TREATMENT.

We appeal to the reader's reason, if it is not fair to suppose that the whole list of maladies that can be logically and demonstratively traced to their primary and real causes should not be cured by the application of remedies in such manner as to remove the cause? In recent years, it has been shown how biliary poisons, which in health are removed from the blood and system through the functional office of the liver, if retained, become active living ferments, generating a great variety of diseases, the symptoms, innumerable skin diseases, ulcers, scrofulous sores and swellings, and lingering and grave lung diseases, such as pleurisy, bronchitis, consumption, bleeding diseases, dyspepsia, costiveness, ague, chills and fever, and many other serious affections. All these several divisions of maladies are many times more numerous than is ordinarily realized by students and dispensing different classes of remedies, according to the peculiar theory of the "school" or individual practitioner. The writer, nevertheless, considers that the attention of the medical profession, for all the diseases named in this article can be most successfully treated, by uniform means addressed to the liver, and he bases this opinion upon long experience in the treatment of the largest sanitarium in the world, and while his reputation as a physician rests the assertion that these diseases can be and are cured by a judicious use of the blood-purifying Golden Medical Discovery. The active medicinal properties of this most efficient alterative are known of all the diseases of medicine are extracted and concentrated in Golden Medical Discovery, which acts specifically upon the liver, and through that organ upon the blood, purifying the latter.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

does not debilitate the liver by over-stimulation, nor irritate the stomach and bowels by disturbing the delicate processes of digestion; it does not do it with violence, but it does do it by its mild, yet sure, influence, and yet with as much celerity, that if or after the surplus and stimulant of all who use it.

In the vocabulary of the medical profession, organic and processes, which expectorate the impurity of lungs and materially from the system, is marked. If, however, the bowels be unusually sluggish, (chronic constipation,) it would be advisable in conjunction with the Discovery, to use

PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS,

which act powerfully, alterative, besides being mild, gentle, and unobtrusive in their operation. They are the natural allies and essential ministrants of the Discovery, and have proved invaluable. These pellets should be taken in small doses, and their use persistently continued until the bowels are properly regulated.

People who are habitually subject to "bilious" attacks, should keep the bowels in good order, and know that a purgative of the Discovery and Pellets furnishes immunity from such causes, and prevents their usual recurrence. Then these remedies are preventive as well as curative. Discovery and Pellets can be purchased of all druggists, in half-dollar or dollar sizes, or greatly reduced in price, in quantities of the former, by calling addressed to the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," (1,000 pages, 300 illustrations, bound in cloth,) price, $1.50, post-paid. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED.—PARK HILL, Ontario.—R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir: I was taken with a pain in my side and under my shoulder-blade some eight years ago. When I would lie down at night the pain would so stitch me I would have to get up and walk about so that my husband would have to raise me up. I was attended by our family physician for five years. He called it "liver complaint." I found no relief. In May, 1876, I commenced taking your Golden Medical Discovery, according to directions. The first effect it had was I could sleep, and I gained some pounds in weight each month. Three bottles of Golden Medical Discovery, and an equal number of vials of Pellets cured me in sound health.

I never had better health in my life than I have now, and I would advise every person with pain as I have described, or brown blotches on the forehead, to take the Golden Medical Discovery with Pellets. I remain your sincere friend. MRS. EMILY JACKSON.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND CONSUMPTION.—R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir: Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured me of a disease of the liver, accompanied with terrible bilious or sick headaches, after I had tried three doctors and spent over $100 in patent medicines. Several other remarkable cures have been accomplished by them; one Miss Gaggiff, of liver complaint, which she had for years, pronounced by her family, Mrs. Randolph, of consumption, when very sick. May God prolong your life and meet useful work, is the prayer of your friend. MRS. M. A. HUMOLD, Edina, Mo.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.—R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir: Some three months ago I was in a very low state of health with disease of the liver and kidneys. My physicians told me that medicines would do no good. Which was to be my last, I brought me one of your pamphlets. I read it and came to the conclusion that your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets were the very things I needed. I sent to the drug store and got them and took them according to directions, and in six weeks I was as well as I ever was. I had the rheumatism for forty years, and since taking your medicines I have not felt a single pain. It is the best medicine in the world. Respectfully, U. S. CALLOWAY, Jackson, Tenn.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir: My mother suffered from disease of the liver for two years. She was unable to walk across the room and suffered greatly. With a few bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets she was perfectly cured. The other day she walked a mile to her daughter's on a visit. Yours truly, S. S. FERRELL, Canfield, Ohio.

CONSUMPTION, DISEASED LIVER, ULCERS.—R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir: I was down with consumption and some disease of the liver, as I had terrible pain under the ribs, and an enlargement of the right side in the same region. I was treated for a long time by two of the best physicians in Illinois without benefit, both giving me up to die. As a last resort I commenced using your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets. To my astonishment I commenced to improve, and am now perfectly well, after taking some nine bottles. I am now a wonder, as no one thought I could live. I was afflicted some eight years, and I had about 40 ulcers come out on various parts of my body. They are now fully and firmly healed. Gratefully yours,

MARY E. CUMMINGS, Carlinville, Ill.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir: I recommended your Golden Medical Discovery to a neighbor of mine, a man who was suffering from the "liver complaint." She had begun to believe that nothing could cure her. She had been under the treatment of three doctors, who could do nothing for her. By the use of six bottles she was entirely cured. Her health has since been perfect. Yours truly,

W. JACOBS, Cockeeton, Ohio.

ENLARGED LIVER, CATARRH, SCROFULA.—Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir: As the lady recommended your medicine, I was attacked with Ague, which resulted in an enlargement of the liver, constant constipation, loss of appetite, catarrh, and sore throat. I had a long gathering in my left side, which proved almost to another illness. I lived in this way, a perfect wreck of humanity, for twenty-eight years, trying physician after physician without receiving any benefit whatever. My husband became persuaded of the value of your medicines, and I was induced to try your Golden Medical Discovery, and to my astonishment and pleasure I began rapidly to improve. My skin, which was before covered with branlike scales, soon became as smooth and soft as that of a child. By using the Catarrh Remedy and Pellets also, I found myself at the end of three months perfectly sound and well, a wonder to myself and friends.

HESTER LACKEY, Yanktown, Ohio.

DISEASED LIVER.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir: My trouble, a most obstinate and complicated one of the liver, lungs, and stomach, resisted the efforts of all the physicians I have consulted, has been entirely relieved by a few bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets. Yours truly, G. H. HAYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—West Bank Mouth, Wis.—R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir: Having long suffered from liver complaint, I was induced to try your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets. At the time I was scarcely able to walk, owing to their effect I am now as well and strong as ever. I thank you from the depth of my heart. MRS. S. STAGNES.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—St. Cloud House, Chicago, Ill.—R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Doctor: I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets for liver complaint and general debility. It is impossible to express the gratitude I feel. It is simply wonderful the effect your medicines have had on me. Yours gratefully, J. C. DAVIDSON.

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.—PLEASANT VALLEY, Jo Daviess Co., Ill.—Dr. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir: My child has been permanently cured of fever and ague in a week's time, and the use of but half a bottle of your Medical Discovery. My wife, who has had fever from liver complaint and biliousness, by the use of the Discovery and Pellets has been entirely relieved. The Discovery has never disappointed us in coughs or colds. Yours truly, JAMES STRICKLAND.

BLOOD DISEASES.

Medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment, it is of no practical use to know just what name to apply to each particular form of skin disease, or know how to cure it. We might describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swellings, enlarged glands, and sleeps of varying appearance; might describe the various forms of blotches, eruptions, and diseases of the skin, which result from a vitiated blood poison, may show lands in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, &c., but as all these various appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means, we deem it more a course unnecessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will all return to us.

We have shown how the Liver is the great blood-cleansing organ of the system. Set the great "housekeeper" to work, and the foul corruptions which accumulate in the blood, and rot out as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. We have already shown that for this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets are, par excellence, the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great salving sores kindly heal under their mighty, curative influence. Virulent blood-poison is robbed of its terrors, and by their preservering and somewhat protracted use, the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew.

Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. The system being put under their influence for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety.

The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles of Discovery and Pellets will clear the skin of pimples, a dozen or even two dozen bottles may be required to cure some cases where the system is almost rotten with scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. The cure of these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of these most potent agents, only a matter of time.

YOU CAN SAVE LARGELY

if you will buy the Discovery and Pellets by the half dozen or dozen bottles. In many of the blood diseases mentioned above the amount of medicine will be necessary to effect a perfect cure and leave the system thoroughly purified and strengthened.

SCROFULA.—R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir: My son, who has been suffering from extensive ulcerations on his neck and shoulders, has commenced to improve upon using the Golden Medical Discovery. They are now entirely healed, and he is in robust health. I am, your friend, MOSES CHANDLER, L. S. SMITH, Chester, Penn.

FACE SWOLLEN OUT OF SHAPE CURED.—Dr. Pierce, Ill.—R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have used it in my family for years, and find it the best alterative medicine we know of. My little boy, when two years old, was afflicted with dyspepsia, liver diseased, and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. He rapidly and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic, and was a source of wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid sound family physician in the house, and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and aggravated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable (though I could give you dozens.) Henry Koster, furniture-dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, scaling to his body, which it completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect a permanent cure. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one pellet at night and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case has baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunstord & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines, and find the kindly character, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case. Respectfully,

W. H. CHAMPLIN, Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

"A DROP OF JOY IN EVERY WORD."—Pleasantville, Hunterdon Co., N. J.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir: It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that I have used your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cured me so highly praised, for they have almost brought a corpse of me home. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs, and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health. All those ugly ulcers having healed, and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not live to see my child. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of yours truly.

JAMES G. BERLIN.

DOCTORS WANTED TO TAKE HIS LEG OFF.—Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir: Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which grew so painful that I could not walk. After I landed I went to Liverpool, Rome, New-Orleans, New-York, and at the hospital on Staten Island. (where the doctors wanted to take one leg off.) Finally, after spending thousands of dollars, I was induced to try your Golden Medical Discovery, and was cured in three months after taking the first bottle. I am thankful to say I am entirely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left leg to the ground. I am now nearly every evening, and shall be glad to satisfy any person of the truth of this information. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, M. F. Jefferson st., Buffalo, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION.

In a previous subdivision of this article I have shown that the liver is the great scavenging or blood-cleansing organ of the human system. When this great "housekeeper" of our health becomes torpid or inactive, a vast number of our ills are the result. Consumption in the last Massive relay to work off and rout the enemy, of this purpose through other channels and organs, and largely through the exhalations thrown off through the lungs in respiration. The blood is, in a measure, oxygenated and purified by the lungs, but in this effort and overwork some of these impurities are left in the blood, which, chills, and consumption itself are the natural results. The demon of the lungs being irritated by the bile-poisoned blood circulating through these most delicately constructed organs, a severe cough is fastened upon and the person feels languid, weak, tired, drowsy, and oppressed. Pain in the side is felt in the region of the liver, and sympathetic pain in the shoulders and spine and through the lungs, is generally experienced. The patient soon has a dry, hacking cough—that river cough! which so often deceives the physician, and the lungs will perhaps exist for months unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is attended to. There is no medicine, we think, for consumption except to purify the blood. Say the liver not truly at work, and the foul corruptions which have accumulated in the blood, and which it not cast out, will machinery, are gradually engrafted from the system. The poisonous materials in the blood which cause the tubercles are thereby shown off and vitality supported, the system nourished and built up, and the development of tubercles thus very much retarded. Remove the blood-poisons by restoring the action of the liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of the real disease, is relieved. Yet cheerly strike at the root of incipient consumption and cure the disease.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

will not raise the dead, nor will it cure consumption when the lungs are almost wholly consumed, but it will do as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases, cure the cough, arrest the disease, and restore health and strength, if it be administered in the early stages of the disease. From its wonderful power over this terrible disease, when first offering the now celebrated remedy to the public, I thought it proper to call it by its "Consumption Cure," but I finally decided one to apply to it a name which might mislead the public and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is also so admirably adapted. It is not a cure-all, but in its specific action on blood, it possesses wonderful sanative properties, which peculiarly adapt it to the wants of the consumptive and scrofulous. The wrecking of constitutions by the mercurial drugs when administered with those possessed by our Discovery. It is astonishing to see how it builds up the cold muscle and increases the flesh and weight of those whose systems have reached half or two-thirds the usual standard of perfect health by wasting diseases.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—Dr. PIERCE: My father died with consumption, and I thought I was going the same way. My cough could not be stopped until I took your Discovery. It stopped the cough and cured me, and I have remained so for two years.

Mrs. R. D. MITCHELL, Jonesboro, Tenn.

CONSUMPTION.—R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir: I have been taking your Golden Medical Discovery and now feel much better than I have been for years. The ulcers on my legs, the obstinate and painful cough and constipation have entirely left me. I feel like a new man. I remain yours, S. C. SHORT, New-London, Conn.

CONSUMPTION.—R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir: I write to express my gratitude for the benefit obtained from your medicines. I was treated for years by several of the first physicians of Philadelphia without benefit, soon after I commenced taking your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets the cough, constipation, and racking pains, the bane of my life, left me, and I have since been enjoying health. Yours respectfully,

MRS. R. GORDON, London, Ontario.

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS.—CHICAGO, Ill.—WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Gentlemen: For years I have been a great sufferer. My trouble first manifested itself in the form of a severe pain in my side and a racking cough and frequent bleeding from the lungs. I had been continually doctoring, consulting physicians and trying patent medicines, but found no benefit or encouragement. The most noted physicians of our city expressed their opinions in the brief but heavy words, "Take good care of yourself as the lung has but one lung left." Thus I went on, daily growing worse under their treatment. One day, through reading your "Memorandum-Book," I learned of the Golden Medical Discovery. With but little hope of relief I purchased a bottle and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction it did more good than all the drugs I had taken during my entire sickness. Gradually improving in health, I continued the use of the medicine, and now feel as well as ever. I have no hesitation in recommending it to all to be just what it is advertised. Sincerely yours,

JAMES H. McGRATE, No. 50 Wright-st.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—Sent free in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" (which contains over 900 pages, $1.50, postage prepaid,) a complete course of medical treatment for consumption is suggested, which has in a large experience been attended with success in cases where pronounced by the history of this disease a fatal malady. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD!

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is, beyond all compariison, the best preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. In offering its efficacious is it that its former proprietor for long months has continued offer, all the same, to the world, of $500 Reward for a case of Catarrh that it would not cure.

Under the influence of its mild, soothing and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands in the throat, lungs, and nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied every, with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly applied to all the passages and chambers of the nose, throat, and Eustachian tubes.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, sometimes thick, tenacious, at others thin, acrid, and purulent, bloody, and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hawking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, breath fetid, smell impaired, voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than catarrh, and none more misunderstood and misnamed.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has stood the test of years, and has justly earned the distinction of "Old Reliable," which many have applied to it. Many pretended "Catarrh Cures" are in the market, which are vaunted very ingeniously advertised, but they have all been shortlived.

"DOLLAR GRABBERS."

ROCKFORD, Mass., April 2, 1877.

Mr. EDITOR: Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures effected by Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" and "Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche," I thought I know about catarrh, and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could cure such a similar sure in the particulars. For five years I suffered with catarrh, the nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "tube," "inhaling tubes," and "sticks," wouldn't do me any good. Finally the wound eat up the seat of catarrh and, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head seemed ready to burst, and I used to go to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight impaired, hearing almost destroyed and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A friend recommended Dr. Sage's new Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way complete with the nasal passages. In a few days, I felt more easy in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or mouth, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months thoroughly cured, and have remained so for over seven months. While using Dr. Sage's Remedy I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose. Yours, truly,

S. D. REMIER.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.—R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir: For five or six years I have had catarrh, with constant pain in the forehead, ringing in the ears, and deafness. At times I thought that I would lose my hearing altogether. I had difficulty in reasoning and constant dizziness. I had tried many physicians and took their medicines without benefit. I finally read one of your pamphlets, and commenced using your Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Thank God, I am cured of that dreadful disease. My hearing is as good as anyone's, and a cure speedy. I am now cured, and have used but four bottles. I feel like a new man. Ever your friend.

JOHN BONAFIND, Lebanon, Penn.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that the Catarrh Remedy effected a radical cure of the catarrh from which I have suffered for years. Your thankful friend,

L. R. CARMADY, Round Grove, Mo.

Catarrh Remedy, Douche, and Discovery, all sold by druggists, with full directions; or send by mail for one stamp. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, in adopting remedies for their cure. Many thousands have successfully been treated. Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is the result of this extended experience, and has been justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with Dyspepsia, another with Palpitation, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present their different ailments, and the physician, if a superficial doctor, concentrates and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be some uterine disorder, and while they may for a time perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are incurred, and the patient is no better, but worse in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed, restoring health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

EVERY INVALID LADY

should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which, over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of these diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address, for $1.50.

"DO LIKEWISE."

Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of New-Castle, Lincoln County, Me., says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from Uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely crippled. For a week I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your Favorite Prescription, and using the other remedies, and in two months I was discharged Medical Adviser. I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper briefly mentioning my case, and the wonderful relief, and asking to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters, in reply, I have answered them to the best of my ability, telling each sufferer exactly what I had taken, and what the physician advised them to do likewise. From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they followed the advice I gave them, and had written, sent for the 'Medical Adviser,' and applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

SUFFERED TERRIBLY, CURED.—R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir: I write to thank you for placing so valuable a medicine as your Favorite Prescription at the disposal of the public. I have a friend who for years has suffered terribly, to her, I recently gave to me. I purchased for her a bottle of your Favorite Prescription at the suggestion of my family physician. She is now, as a result of its use, perfectly well, has no attacks of pain and headache, and is most deeply thankful for the health which heretofore she has never enjoyed. Yours,

J. BAILEY, Boston, E. V.

MADE HAPPY.—YORKVILLE, Toronto, Ontario.—R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir: I write you about a most remarkable case of a lady friend of mine. Mrs. Rathbun, Sixteen years ago, that she has suffered from uterine disease, for which she has tried the best physicians of the part of the country, who told her she would have to undergo an operation with the knife. Being afraid of this, she was induced to try your "Favorite Prescription" and "Golden Medical Discovery." With but little hope of relief, purchased a bottle and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction it did more good than all the drugs I had taken during my entire sickness. Gradually improving in health, I continued the use of the medicine, and now feel as well as ever. I have no hesitation in recommending it to all to be just what it is advertised. Sincerely yours,

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Fleming, Penn.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir: I was treated by four different physicians without avail for disease of the liver and uterus. Some time ago I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription and Discovery, both at the time confined very of the time to my bed. At first my improvement was slow, but I now find myself well after the use of four bottles of each of the medicines. With many, many thanks, I am very respectfully MARY E. GRADY.

DOSE WONDERFUL.—WHITE SMOKER, Lee County, Ill.—Dr. R. V. Pierce: Your Favorite Prescription did wonders for my wife some five years since. She had been afflicted with "female weakness" for 23 years, and could not be on her feet without some support, and she was so weak she could not be up but very little, and thought she must give up all hope of ever getting any better. I got her two bottles of your Favorite, one of your "Discovery," and two bottles of Pellets. She threw away her crutch, and by the time she had taken the medicine she was entirely cured; could walk to the neighbors; could lift quite heavy weights and do her work. We had spent large sums of money all to no purpose, and the $4.50 cared her. I told our doctor, and he has recommended it very often. He said anything that would do such wonders he would recommend.

T. D. YOCUM.

ALL DR. PIERCE'S MEDICINES SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THE WORLD OVER. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., and Great Russell-Street Buildings, London, W. C., England.

World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE LARGEST SANITARIUM IN THE WORLD.

THE INVALIDS' HOTEL IS NOT A HOSPITAL, BUT A PLEASANT REMEDIAL HOME, ORGANIZED WITH A FULL STAFF OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, FOR THE TREATMENT OF

SPECIAL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Having spent nearly $500,000 in erecting and furnishing this grand national resort for invalids, it was the determination of the Board of Directors that every member of its extensive Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons should be equally superior in experience, culture, and skill.

We have not the space to speak individually of the professional men composing the Faculty, but will say that among them are gentlemen whose long connection with the Faculty, and whose reputations, have long since given them great experience and rendered them experts in their specialties. Several of them had previously distinguished themselves in practice, held important chairs as lecturers and teachers in medical colleges, and filled responsible positions in both military and civil hospitals.

NOT "CURE-ALLS."

For many years Dr. R. V. Pierce, the founder of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, and at present consulting physician to this institution, has devoted himself exclusively to the study and treatment of those chronic diseases, for which the skill of modern medical science has been developed and perfected, for the cure of certain chronic ailments, and have been given to the public as specialties, and to which specialties he has recommended as remedies for certain easily recognized diseases. These medicines have for years been very largely sold through druggists, and have earned great and worldwide celebrity for their many and wonderful cures. But we do not adopt the humbug plan of representing that they will cure all diseases.

There are many chronic diseases for which we do not recommend any of our specialty medicines, and which we know, from great experience, can only be successfully treated by specially preparing and adapting medicines to each individual case. Our practice embraces the treatment of many thousands of such cases annually, and it is more especially the complicated, obstinate, and difficult cases, and those requiring skillful surgical operations, in which we have won our greatest success and wide-spread celebrity.

NOT NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases as successfully without as with a personal consultation. We have never seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the cause from the effect, and the wonderful deductions which appear almost miraculous if we view it in the light of the vulgar eye. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph—the greatest invention of the age. It is for practical purposes of accuracy, which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long! Our venerable sires of the "healing art" seemed to be acquainted, familiar with the most

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Macbeth.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Hearts of Oak.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S—Old Heads and Young Hearts.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Widow Bedott.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mastodon Minstrels.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
PARK THEATRE—Little Detective.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Beadle's Pirates.
STANDARD THEATRE—M'liss.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
STEINWAY HALL—Soirée Musicale.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, cloudy, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, rising barometer.

In the debate on the Geneva Award bill in the Senate, yesterday, it came to light that, after having paid all the losses provided for by the tribunal, there will be several millions of dollars still left in the Treasury from the original fund. The debate thereupon turned for a time on the question of *what should be done with this remainder.* Should it be paid to those who suffered losses from the destruction of property by cruisers for which Great Britain was not held responsible, or to those who paid enhanced, or war, premiums on insurance? Mr. THURMAN asked that the Senate should vote directly on the claims for war premiums, which he regarded as far weaker than the claims of those who lost property. Mr. CONKLING drew a very clear distinction between the two, pointing out that the claims for war premiums were declared to be beyond the jurisdiction of the tribunal, and were not embraced in the treaty at all. Mr. BLAINE maintained the cause of the war-premium claims with great fervor, but he is no match for Mr. THURMAN in an argument of this nature, and suffered in the encounter.

A speck of war, no bigger than a man's hand, appears in a communication sent to the Senate yesterday from the Department of State. The claims against the Government of Venezuela on account of damages sustained by citizens of the United States have remained a long time unpaid. Originally about one million and a quarter of dollars, the sum awarded, was reduced by a single payment, but as the interest has not been paid, the amount due the claimants now exceeds that at first awarded by the commission. The suggestion of Secretary EVARTS, that coercion be employed to compel the payment of the award, will strike most people with surprise. But it must be admitted that the conduct of the Venezuelan Government in procrastinating, not only the payment, but the taking of all possible steps looking to a fair settlement, has been most exasperating. At this late day it is proposed by Venezuela that there should be a new commission, a new examination of claims, and that the whole affair should be begun *de novo*. It is a miserable piece of business, from beginning to end, but something must be done to settle it. Congress is asked to suggest an outline of the settlement which we are to demand of Venezuela.

The petition now in circulation protesting against the passage of the amendments to the New-York charter which are pending in the Legislature ought to be signed by all who have any interest in the good government of the City. The existing administration of Municipal affairs is irresponsible and wasteful enough, but under the operation of these amendments it would go from bad to worse. To concentrate "the money-raising power, the money-spending power, and the appointment of the favorites who are to spend it, in the hands of officers selected because of their subservience to partisan influence," would be to invite the rule of a Ring as corrupt, as reckless, and far more independent of public opinion than the Tweed quartet ever was. The bill is as full of ambiguities and palpable defects as it is of jobbery, and the citizens of New-York cannot too emphatically remind a Republican Legislature of the party disaster and personal disgrace which would attend its enactment into law.

The printed volume of testimony in the Kellogg case contains the testimony of the notorious H. L. WEBER, who failed to reappear for cross-examination, and whose evidence was, therefore, ordered to be stricken from the record. WEBER testified to having seen rolls of bills in the hands of members of the Packard Legislature, which they alleged had been received from KELLOGG, and unable, apparently, to miss the chance of making the most of this characteristic contribution from a self-convicted perjurer, the record has been tampered with to the extent of incorporating with it matter which was expressly ruled out. The trick is a fair sample of the desperate tactics which have been resorted to in order to steal a seat which the Democrats sadly need, and, if there is either honor or independence in the party, ought to furnish one more reason for defeating a conspiracy which will certainly recoil on those responsible for it.

The sketch given in another column of the work done by Commissioner CAMPBELL, during the last four years, toward developing the City's water supply, is a powerful argument against any such interference with the administration of the Department of Public Works as is contemplated in the Strahan Charter bill. The work has been done under manifest disadvantages and with resources crippled by the political opposition which Mr. CAMPBELL's independence of political dictation has provoked. The Commissioner of Public Works has certainly succeeded better than any of his predecessors ever did, or attempted to do, in approximating the administration of his department to the methods which regulate the conduct of private business. The enmity he has thereby provoked is as creditable to him as the practical results he has achieved, and Republicans in or out of the Legislature can hardly afford to lend themselves to making war on so faithful and capable an officer.

By its lavish expenditure on public charities, New-York undoubtedly encourages pauperism. As was shown at the conference of the representatives of charitable institutions held yesterday, the amount raised by taxation for charitable purposes has increased in fifteen years from $1,125,000 to $2,600,000—$2 50 for every man, woman, and child in the City in 1880, against $1 50 per head in 1865. While the managers of the leading charitable institutions are agreed as to the necessity of curtailing the extravagant amount of the Municipal alms fund, none of them would admit that the per capita allowance of the institution with which he was identified could be decreased. The general line of argument was that outside of the thirteen institutions represented at the meeting, there were others which were either wastefully managed or were totally unnecessary, and that the system of indiscriminate grants, as well as of the wholesale commitments of children to charitable institutions, ought to be stopped. Most people will share Mrs. LOWELL's skepticism as to the effect of our increased charitable expenditure in checking crime, and will await with some curiosity the findings of the committee appointed to investigate and report on the subject.

HOW NOT TO REFORM THE TARIFF.

Mr. GARFIELD has been made, very naturally, the recipient of a letter of advice on the question of tariff legislation from Mr. D. J. MORRELL, the President of the American Iron and Steel Association. Mr. MORRELL is not at ease in his mind with reference to this very important question. He is assured, indeed, that "it is likely that the Committee of Ways and Means," of which Mr. GARFIELD is an honored member, "will *not* report any of the various tariff bills referred to them"—a view which was precisely that taken by nearly one-half the House last week, and which caused them to make a bitter and obstinate struggle to keep a tariff bill out of the fatal grasp of that committee. But Mr. MORRELL remembers, with dismay and anguish, the repeal of the duty on quinine, and he is not without fear that the "reckless spirit" which was then shown may be again invoked. He will not rest "until such raids have been rendered impossible." He proposes to effect this by establishing a "Department of Industry," in the charge of a "Secretary of Industry," to be a Cabinet officer. This department should have Bureaus of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce. Mr. MORRELL does not say, but he intimates, that no revision of the Tariff laws should be attempted until some such means as this are adopted for investigation.

This is a very plausible suggestion from the stand-point of the protected manufacturer. The trouble with it is that that is a stand-point which Congress cannot, in justice to the country, consent to occupy. There can be no objection to any amount of searching investigation in regard to the tariff, though a department is a novel, and not very promising, agency for any such work. But there is no reason why Congress should wait for the organization of a department, or even for the report of a commission, before proceeding to correct certain crying abuses in the tariff. To do so would simply be to bury the whole subject for an indefinite period. How wise or safe the process of smothering tariff bills, even by the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. GARFIELD himself knows. He knows it considerably better now than he did when Mr. MORRELL's letter was written, which was the 23d of March, the day on which Mr. GARFIELD began the long and tedious and barely successful fight for the privilege, in his committee, of even getting tariff bills before them at all. The assumption which lies at the basis of the proposition of the President of the Iron and Steel Association is that the present tariff is a perfect thing, and should not be touched; that it contains the very lowest duties that can properly be levied, distributed in the most equitable manner, and delicately adjusted to serve all interests. The truth is exactly the opposite. One would suppose from the reverence with which the actual tariff is regarded by those who are protected under it that it had been revealed to Congress amid the thunders of Sinai, and that it were the most audacious profanation to suggest that even a comma (though a comma has been known to make hundreds of thousands of dollars difference in the revenues derived under it) could be obliterated or added. As a matter of fact, the tariff was the product of hap-hazard, hasty action, taken in the midst of the confusion of the civil war, and it has never been modified in any rational manner since, and scarcely at all, except by patchwork legislation, largely dictated, not by all concerned, but by the agents and advocates of industries seeking special protection against foreign competition.

Moreover, it cannot be too often urged on Congress that even a deliberately-conceived and carefully-arranged protective tariff is in its nature a temporary expedient, always not only open to revision, but, after a limited experience, imperatively demanding revision. Protective duties are professedly imposed to encourage the establishment of industries which, when established, shall be completely capable of sustaining competition from every source. If, after a reasonable period, the protected industries be not established, the experiment is a failure, and should be abandoned, and to continue it after it has failed is the plainest injustice to the great body of the people. It is always competent for Congress to examine into the results of protection; it is not only so, but it is the duty of Congress. In such an investigation the presumption is not in favor of the protected industries, but against them. The burden of proof must necessarily rest on them, to show, by an exact statement of their condition, that protection should be continued. In order to do so they must demonstrate that continued protection will shortly make them able to stand free competition. In the present instance, so long a time having elapsed since heavy protection was accorded, such industries are entitled to nothing but a gradual withdrawal of protection, for the conclusion is irresistible that if they are not yet successfully established they never will be.

When a plea is made that all changes in the tariff should be indefinitely postponed, because the protected manufacturers are disturbed by proposing such changes, the reply is that they should have remembered that reductions must come sooner or later, and should accommodate their business to that expectation. If they cannot do so, it is because they are not proper subjects of protection. For the protective process is always and necessarily an expensive one. It consists in artificially raising prices for the time being, with the hope of ultimately getting them down to the general level fixed by world-wide competition. In this process the consumer pays the cost, directly and indirectly, not only the immediate consumer, but the innumerable industries of which the favored industries furnish the material. No protective tariff can be adjusted so as to avoid burdens many times repeated upon the people which enacts it. It is the right of the people, therefore, that it should be continued as short a time as possible, that the promised advantage shall be had, if it can be had at all, at as small cost as possible. In our own tariff this right is peculiarly imperative, because there are many provisions of it which were framed crudely and hastily, and operate with needless oppressiveness. The proper course for Congress, therefore, is not to put off all reform till the Greek kalends, but to take up such propositions as may be submitted to it, and decide each one temperately, but firmly, on *its merits*.

EXPELLING BONE AND SINEW.

Some of the Southern journals which have a more enlightened view of the needs of that section of the country than most of their local contemporaries take frequent occasion to admit the need of more labor and capital to aid in the development of resources and the building up of material prosperity. They declare that accessions of both these elements from the North will be welcome, and will find encouragement and protection in using the opportunities afforded for enterprise and industry. The leading newspaper of Atlanta, Ga., recently gave emphatic expression to such assurances in reply to inquiries from Maine, and a prominent Charleston journal has been urging upon the people of that city the exceptional advantages which exist there for the establishment of manufactures of cotton, and it admits that the most practicable method of securing it is by inviting the help of skill and experience in that line of business from the manufacturing States of the North. In the more advanced sections of the South it is becoming more and more recognized that the elements of material prosperity are their greatest need. They begin to see, what has been evident to everybody else ever since the war, that the well-being of those States would be best promoted by opening up the fields of industry and inviting workers into them from every quarter. The wealth of which they are capable, under free labor, is something which could scarcely be dreamed of while they remained under the blight of slavery, and there is no doubt that the barriers raised by political prejudice and intolerance are destined to go down under the assaults of enterprise from without. The opening of through lines of railroad, and the consolidation of their fragments in the hands of energetic and responsible managers, will force the currents of industrial activity into quicker movement, and carry into them more and more the healthy blood of other States.

In view of this acknowledged need of the South and of the inevitable direction of the vital energy of the nation into its shrunken and half-paralyzed industrial system, the counter-movement of its indigenous labor to other quarters has a peculiar significance. The source of Southern prosperity will long continue to be in its soil. Manufactures will be of slow growth, but its plantations and farms, its almost untouched forests, and its scarcely opened mines are capable of yielding wealth that will suffice for a steady growth through many years to come. Its greatest opportunities are for manual and comparatively unskilled labor, and it has in the freedmen a labor force exactly adapted to its needs. The climate is suited to them, the work required is such as they are accustomed to, they have a strong attachment for the soil and for the surroundings in which their lives have been passed, and there is every reason why they should remain in content to share in a prosperity to which their labor would contribute, and yet they are fleeing by thousands to the North, or resorting to that saddest of all forms of exodus, a return to the dark continent from which their ancestors were forced. This movement, so opposed to what should be the natural course of things, is not to be explained by any merely incidental influences. No political skill on a Congressional committee can disguise the actual causes. The evidence all tends to one explanation. They are deprived of rights that are dear to them, they are subject to inhuman treatment, they do not enjoy the equal protection of the laws, they are not allowed the legitimate fruits of their labor. We may admit at once that this treatment, in the degree which they find intolerable, is confined to certain districts, the semi-barbarous "back country" of such States as Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, and the Carolinas, but it is connived at by those who have authority and influence in those States, and does not receive the condemnation which it deserves, and which would not be without effect from the public opinion of any part of the South. The very bone and sinew of the laboring population is driven out from certain sections, and made uneasy over a far wider area.

Aside from the moral and political aspects of the case, vastly important as they are, the material welfare of the South is grievously injured by this blind spirit of persecution. Everybody in the North capable of thinking on the subject at all knows that the more intelligent, the better educated, the more secure in person and property, and the more free and independent in the exercise of political rights, the working class may be, whatever their race or nationality, and however humble their capabilities, the better for the entire community. These conditions tend to make of them a self-respecting, law-abiding, and useful class of citizens, whose contributions to the general prosperity are by no means the least important. But in most of the Southern States a course is pursued which suppresses these wholesome conditions and tends to destroy the characteristics that spring from them. If the penalty were confined to a languishing industrial condition and a disordered state of society, there would be a certain measure of justice in it, but the sufferings of the wronged people are in no way atoned for by the punishment which the wrong-doers are blindly bringing upon themselves. If these latter prefer their barbarism and wish to be allowed to domineer over a population of serfs, even at the cost of strangled industries and a state of shabby and vicious poverty, they will find that they are not favorably located for such a purpose. They cannot relapse unmolested into a condition that might be possible in the interior of Russia. They are part and parcel of a country where enlightened ideas count for something, and they cannot isolate themselves from the influences which such ideas breed. The negroes can escape with their story of wrongs, and public opinion can penetrate even to the back counties of Arkansas. The aggressive spirit of free institutions no longer shrinks at the borders of a Southern State, and it is on a career of conquest which will not be ended until the barbarism inherited from the days of slavery has disappeared. The South will share in its triumphs, but it is time for it to enlist on the side of enlightenment and work for its own salvation.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

*The people of Panama are so deeply in*terested, just now, in everything pertaining to transit across their isthmus that it is not surprising they are scared by the mysterious movements of the American men-of-war along the adjoining coast. Nevertheless, there is something ludicrous in the perturbation which they show, as well as in the zeal with which they undertake to interfere in the affairs of their neighbors. Admitting that the *Kearsarge* and her companion are employed in reconnoitring for a route for a canal across the State of Costa Rica, a reconnoissance does not imply anything but a preliminary and superficial survey. The Government of the United States will never build a canal across any part of the continent outside of our own boundary lines. And if the Government of Costa Rica does not manifest any anxiety on the subject of a survey of the harbors of that Republic by American war-vessels, any interference by the Government of a neighboring State is an impertinence. Costa Rica is not a powerful or influential Republic, it is true; and the show of local authority made by its successive revolutionary Governments is neither formidable nor respectable. But the little Republic is in no danger from the invasion of United States forces; and it is quite probable that if our Government has sent war-vessels thither on a peaceful errand, like that of collecting scientific data, an understanding has first been obtained with the Government of Costa Rica.

But the gentlemen who are so extremely solicitous that our Government should take steps to prevent a company, mainly composed of foreigners, from constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Panama should be encouraged by this novel diversion. We have no information that the vessels referred to are engaged in any business connected with canal-building. The suggestion that this is the fact originates in the disquietude of the Government and people of Panama. It is said that considerable feeling prevails among the natives of the country, now wholly given over to the contemplation of ship-canal possibilities, and that the mystery surrounding the affair deepens the emotion which pervades the somewhat excitable population of Panama. The instant conclusion of the people is that we are getting ready to build a rival canal, next door. In the general examination of the country along the isthmus in search of feasible routes, it is possible that a practicable line for a canal across Costa Rica may have been hitherto overlooked. Certainly, no mention has been made lately of a route across to the Pacific from the Boca del Toro, on the Atlantic coast. It is within the bounds of possibility, that the State Department has information which has led to the dispatching thither of two men-of-war, with instructions to determine the value of the coast for purposes of approach to a transcontinental canal. Therefore, although we cannot build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and we should not allow anybody else to do it, we may create a side issue by pretending that somebody may dig a canal at some other point. And this is what worries the people of Panama, who have heard so much bluster from the United States concerning our right to resist European commercial enterprises being established on the American continent that they may really believe that we are ready to set up a rival scheme for the mere sake of rivalry.

Although we should be sorry to excite the animosity of the citizens of the United States of Colombia by running an opposition to their De Lesseps canal, we ought to be willing to do something to satisfy our fellow-citizens who insist on an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. These able advocates of Mr. MONROE's principles insist that the Panama canal cannot be built, and that, when it is built, it should be owned and controlled by Americans. If the Panama route is impracticable, it is our business to find a route that is practicable. And if we can dig a canal across Costa Rica, for example, we will have the interoceanic water-way in running order before the effete monarchies of Europe have begun their fell purpose of destroying our liberties by digging and excavating operations in Central America. And if this preliminary reconnoissance—if it be a reconnoissance—should fail to bring anything else to pass, we should have the satisfaction at least of knowing that we have scared the Panameros. They know very well that we have resolved to send a formidable naval force (when we get one) against the French and Dutch engineers as soon as they manifest their ability to dig the canal which we insist cannot and must not be constructed. They know that we would not build their canal if we could, and could not if we would, and that we are determined to prevent anybody else from making experiments in that direction. And they naturally "view with alarm" our mysterious movements in Costa Rica. Possibly, Panama may ultimately be relieved to discover that the United States naval expedition is engaged in searching for a rare variety of semi-tropical oysters, or to be ready for a descent upon Venezuela.

THE OTHER WOMAN.

It is generally thought that nature arranges the animal kingdom in pairs, at least substantially, so that each male may have his female, and no female be deprived of her male. This provision of nature, however, is so interfered with by man as to disturb often the numerical equality of the sexes. Many men are very apt to get, through aggressive selfishness, more than their share of women, which is doubtless one cause of celibacy. There is usually a certain supply of unmated and disengaged women from whom bachelors might choose; but they are, as a rule, so much alike that there is little choice in them. The aggressive men, to whom most women are prone to be partial, secure the best specimens—the cream of the market, so to speak—and leave the poorest lots to their fellows, deterred from matrimony by the character of the unsought-for goods. Love results from the perception of loveliness; where loveliness is not, love is not generated, and marriage has no excuse for being. Some men are solitary because many men are polygamous, polygamy upsetting the order of Nature, which prompts all men to be husbands and all women to be wives.

If most men be not polygamous, they certainly seem to be bigamous; their relation to the other sex, whatever their assumption, continually proving to be dual. There appears to be nearly always one woman in the foreground, and another woman in the background, who has an alarming tendency to come to the front at extremely inopportune times. The other woman is so important a figure in the comedy, or tragedy, or tragi-comedy of masculine life, that the play can seldom be completed or half completed without her. She may not be wanted; an effort may be made, indeed, generally is made, to keep her out of sight, to render her wholly subordinate, to pretend that she has not been cast for the piece. But it is all fruitless. She is the real heroine of the drama, and shows herself such in the last act, if not before. She may not appear in the early parts, but she is tolerably sure to have some strong scenes, some commanding situations, toward the close, and to carry her audience. The climax and the plot turn on her; she cannot be omitted; without her there would be no play, or if there were, it would be "Shylock" minus the Jew. The other woman is the spirit and the source of every domestic drama, and she frequently lends it a painful interest, which nobody would or could have anticipated. She is full of surprises, and the cause of prodigious surprises in others, particularly in the regular woman.

How ubiquitous, though generally hidden, the other woman is. She belongs very often, too, to men who are regarded as fanatically monogamous, devotedly domestic. She remains in the distance, continues unknown, so long as they follow conventional paths and orderly courses. But when they, strolling into devious ways, or violating law, stand under the glare of public attention, the other woman is suddenly revealed, with all her unhappy past. She becomes an object of universal curiosity, but excites no compassion. Sins which are wholly theirs are laid on her shoulders; she is proclaimed the author of their misdeeds and misfortunes, when she is really the sufferer therefrom. "Another man ruined by a woman," cries the popular voice, though it is truthfully another woman ruined by a man. The bigamous fellow generally runs away, leaving the unacknowledged woman in the breach, without a shred of offered charity to cover her bleeding hurt. Society demands a victim, and, as the rogue has escaped, the other woman must be condemned, and condemned she is, unreservedly and on every hand. The public feeling, aggrieved that it has been kept in ignorance, falls upon her with the zealous malice born of a discovered secret. All that it ought to say of him, the fugitive, it says of her, doubly pilloried by exposure and desertion.

The community is always looking for the other woman after any and every painful exposure. A merchant of unblemished reputation disappears; a bank Cashier decamps; a noted clergyman leaves his family; an esteemed private citizen commits suicide. "What is her name?" is eagerly inquired. "Her name is Mrs. ——, of course. He has long been married, you know." "Oh! not his wife. Wives seldom make tragedies. Who is the other woman?" There must be, there always is, another woman; and in such cases she is usually disclosed. We may not hear of her. The facts may be suppressed, but they exist, and their centre is the other woman."

There certainly seems to be a basis for the opinion. Private information, the news of the daily press, records of the past, all personal chronicles, are forever unfolding the other woman. She appears to be an omnipresent factor in the product of man; she shines through all history; she is the foundation of countless romances; she is the figure in the shadow on whom the catastrophe depends. She should not be; every ethical code is against her. Conventionality accepts her not; but there she is, and she refuses to be eliminated. It is man's fault rather than hers that she is not banished. He evinces a most determined opposition to her removal. If she eludes him, he supplies her place; he seems incapable of limiting himself to one. What nature has ordained he contravenes. There is no valid excuse for his divided affections. Indeed, he does not pretend that there is. He admits that one woman for one man is good policy, high civilization, sound morality. He avows that he is in sympathy with, and truly loves, only one; but that one is not the regular woman, she is the other woman. The former he has and does not want; the latter he wants and cannot have. Does possession beget satiety? Is desire for the interdicted an inappeasable passion?

Statistics show that about twenty-one feminine children are born for every twenty masculine children. Is it possible that nature has blundered? Should the number be forty-two girls to twenty-one boys? No; nature is right, and man is wrong. He has not yet fully emerged from his ancient barbarism. The truly civilized man is monogamous. Only he in whom a trace of savagery lingers is bigamous, as his remote ancestors were polygamous. We are all advancing; the time is pregnant with progress. The coming man will not know, for he will not need nor wish, the other woman.

Gen. SKOBELEFF's reported departure to take command of the Merv expedition is, if true, a surer warrant of peace between Russia and Germany than the Emperor WILLIAM's pacific assurance of "no more war." Russia would hardly plunge her best General into the deserts of Central Asia were there any chance of his being needed at home. But whatever truth there may be in the rumored Anglo-Russian agreement that Merv and Herat shall be untouched for the present by either side, there can be no question as to the increasing boldness of the Afghans. That the latter should attack a British fort, and inflict upon its garrison a loss of 32 killed and wounded, is a fact which tells its own story. When to this is added the news of an expected raid on the British outposts "by crossing the Kabul River on rafts," and of the threatening of the English communications by MOHAMMED JAN, the value of the latter's reported "desire to treat with the British" is easily estimated.

The cable announced yesterday that the King of Siam is coming to this country, after a brief visit to the chief capitals of Europe. His Supreme Majesty SOMDETCH CHOWFA CHULALONGKORN, Sacred Lord of Heads, and Possessor of All, starts on his tour in April, and will certainly need an introduction to nearly everybody he sees until he gets home again. Some of the usually-consulted books of reference give a little misinformation about him, and others are entirely silent; but what is said about him by Mrs. LEONOWENS, who was his teacher for several years, and by a TIMES correspondent, who had an interview with him in November, 1877, is more reliable. His father, MAHA MONGKUT, died in 1868, leaving about 70 surviving children. The Siamese Princes are all equally heirs to the throne, but the Senabodi unanimously elected the present ruler, and he was crowned on Nov. 11, 1868, being then about 15 years old. Those who suppose him to be an Eastern despot of the ordinary kind—like his amiable neighbor THEBAW, King of Burmah, for instance, who, a few months ago, caused the killing of something like 100 of his relatives—are very much mistaken. Mrs. LEONOWENS wisely did not seek to proselyte her pupil, who is a Buddhist in name and a Rationalist in fact, it is said. That would have weakened her influence, and she chose rather to educate him in the largest sense, and to inculcate such principles as would most ameliorate the condition of his country. He proved a diligent student, especially of English and American newspapers, and nothing pleased him more than to converse with intelligent travelers on the topics thus suggested. He has some knowledge of science; he is a practical political economist; he reads and speaks half a dozen languages, and calls English the mother tongue; he is a great admirer of America and Americans, and is familiar with our history. It will thus be seen that he is really more Western than Eastern in his character and education, and his reign as King fully sustains this idea. One of his first acts on coming to the throne was to liberate unconditionally all prisoners of state on the occasion of his father's cremation. Shortly after this he issued a remarkable proclamation, giving perfect religious freedom to all his subjects, whom he also permitted to wear European dress and to stand erect in his presence. The abolition of slavery caused him much trouble, but in 1871 royal proclamation was made that it should gradually cease after the following Jan. 1, and that slaveholders should be remunerated by a general tax. Before that fully three-fourths of a population of 8,000,000 men were branded by their owners' mark very much like Western steers, or were held in some qualified form of servitude. This estimate of population must be taken with allowances, however, for, estimating the women and children, it would cover Siam's 188,000 square miles very thickly.

Would it be supposed that anything could have less value than an incurable idiot? There are, however, many things less valuable. In fact, an idiot, if he be strictly first class, has considerable pecuniary worth, and is so marketable as to be an object of competition. JOHN ROUSE, of Randall's Island, very well known hereabout, is an example. His is the most aggravated case of idiocy known to the medical profession of the State. He has the smallest head on record in this country; he can hardly utter any intelligible sounds; he does not know much more than a decayed carrot. Nevertheless, he is in demand, and in active demand. By whom? It might be thought by men who, having been called the biggest fools alive, wish to purchase JOHN to disprove the assertion; or by persons desirous to keep themselves in countenance by looking at him and realizing that there are depths of dullness below theirs. But it is showmen who want him, want him sorely and continually. They are desirous to humbug the public with him by exhibiting him through the provinces as the Wild Man of Borneo, the Savage of Sumatra, a Native of Madagascar, a Samoan Chief, or something of that sort. As much as $8,000 has been offered for him again and again, and not long ago a very enterprising caterer to public credulity proposed to purchase him outright for $20,000. As he is in the asylum on the Island, the physicians who have charge of it would not sell him, of course, and they have been afraid, in the active rivalry to possess him, that he might be kidnapped. Think of $20,000 being offered for an incurable idiot! Is it not mortifying? There are hundreds of men who consider themselves not only sane, but intellectual and remarkable, that are not worth one-quarter so much.

A curious fact is the deep interest which human nature feels in fiction, as illustrated in novels, regarding its scenes and characters as if they were real. Very few persons read a story in a critical spirit. The mass care nothing for the artistic or literary quality; the stir of the plot and the situations carries them on, regardless of probability, description, or style. What they want is to be interested, to be taken out of themselves, and transferred for the time to an ideal world. Novel-readers are all, as a rule, benevolent and sympathetic. They insist that the tale shall end well; that poetic justice shall be dealt out at the conclusion to all the characters. If those they like, and, therefore, call good, are not dismissed to happiness, or if those they dislike are not punished, they are dissatisfied, and disapprove of the book, whatever its literary merit. Some persons always look at the close of a novel first, and if it ends badly they will not read it. The popularity of a novel depends very much on the way it winds up. Many people will not take the trouble to read a story with an unfortunate ending—they consider it a misuse of their time. They must be rewarded for their exertion by having things turn out as they would have them. Everybody remembers what has been recorded of "Clarissa Harlowe"—how hundreds of women wrote to RICHARDSON, who published the tedious priggish tale serially, imploring him not to let Clarissa die. Many of the famous stories of the world have always been disappointments on account of their dénouements—among them "Le Lis dans la Vallée," "Corinne," (fiction,) "Julia," the "Wahlverwandschaften," "Henry Esmond," "A Tale of Two Cities," and the "Marble Faun." Several of George Eliot's novels have frustrated the hopes of their readers. "Daniel Deronda" mostof all. This, indeed, so irritated most of that author's admirers that they have not yet recovered from their irritation. It was too true to life and nature. They demanded that it should close after the manner of the fairy tales, in which the discreet Princess and the unknown Prince slip safely through the machinations of the evil genii, and are blissfully locked at last in one another's arms. The average reader demanded that Deronda should marry Gwendolen, instead of Mirah, and they have never forgiven either him or his creator for marrying the wrong woman, as they conceive her to be. It is said that MARIAN EVANS has received any number of urgent requests, in the shape of correspondence, to issue another version of the story with the much-desired change. To meet the public want, a Boston firm has, with more enterprise than honesty, published a volume closely resembling HARPER's library edition of George Eliot's works, and entitled it "Gwendolen: A Sequel to 'Daniel Deronda,'" by George Eliot. It is plainly intended to deceive, and has no doubt deceived, many persons who do not keep advised of literary movements. A good many others have bought it and read it, although conscious of the imposition, because they were anxious to see Gwendolen wedded as she should have been, while knowing that in real life more women are not so wedded. There is an exalted audacity in this literary fraud. When will the Boston house add a sixth act to "Hamlet," in which Ophelia shall appear as the Princess of Denmark?

Sir ARTHUR HELPS asserts in one of his instructive essays that a capacity for social enjoyment increases with years. By social enjoyment is meant an agreeable interchange of ideas amid material comfort, and, where possible, elegance. In this country what has been termed "society" has, until quite of late years, existed almost exclusively for young unmarried people, and as soon as the Rubicon of marriage was reached their society days were held to be over. There has undoubtedly been some improvement in this respect, but still the fact is not sufficiently recognized that social life, rightly understood, is quite as agreeable to people of 40 as to those of 24. One change which has, during the past two years, taken place is not at all for the better as regards older people—we mean the decline of evening visiting by men. A few years ago this was quite a pleasant feature of New-York Winter life. Men intimate with a family "happened in," and fell into the talk going on around the hearth, thus affording society without the slightest effort or, we may add, expense. It is alleged that this pleasant custom has fallen into desuetude, to the regret of many, mainly by reason of a habit which has crept in of having an up-stairs sitting-room. As a consequence, the drawing-room, instead of being bright and cheery in the evening, is unlit and deserted. The miserable visitor, shown into the dreary apartment, and waiting while the servant lights it up and goes to announce him, votes the whole thing ghastly, and vows he won't be there again in a hurry. It is true that if he is intimate with the family he will be ushered up stairs in due time to the domestic sanctum, but that is a very different thing to being shown at once into a pleasant apartment full of family life. These up-stair retreats are very good for morning rooms, but in the evening people should live in their drawing-rooms, which otherwise get that dreary, never-lived-in, company appearance which we associate with the best parlor of a farm-house. These up-stair rooms have sent many men to club and billiard saloons who would otherwise have been enjoying their time in a pleasant family circle.

According to Prof. VON SCHULTE, Germany has more decorations and confers more upon individuals than all the rest of the world. All other countries of the globe have 100 orders, with not more than 210 variations; of these, about 75 orders, with perhaps 170 variations, are found in Europe outside of Germany. In the German States there are nearly 50 orders, with more than 300 degrees, variations, decorations, &c. Prussia has 9 or 10 orders; Bavaria, 9; Saxony, 5; Wurtemberg, 4; Baden, 3; Hesse, 3; Reuss, 2, and several other States 1 each. The number of decorations yearly conferred on Prussian subjects is enormous. They are given out by the hundred at the annual *Ordensfest*, held on the 18th of January, and sometimes as many as 1,000 are conferred on this occasion. The expenses of the Order Commission in 1879 amounted to 170,000 marks, of which 120,000 marks were spent for decorations. It has been estimated that not fewer than 100,000 Prussian subjects have been decorated, of whom about 30,000 have received orders. This would make 1 decorated person for every 25 inhabitants, and 1 knight of an order in every 90 of the population. Military officers seem to be specially favored in the distribution of these honors. It is said to be exceptional to find an officer, unless very young, who has not received a decoration of some kind. But the honors are scattered among civilians with hardly less prodigality. They are conferred, almost as a matter of course, upon Ministers, high Court functionaries, diplomats, Presidents of Government boards, &c. When a public functionary has successfully carried out any important national business, or when he celebrates his jubilee of long public service, he is decorated. Distinguished scholars also come in for their share. When a sovereign goes to a foreign watering-place he decorates the physician, the Chief of Police, and a number of railway officers. When a Prince lodges with a private person or reviews troops, decorations are sure to follow. When a Prince leaves the University, the Professors whose lectures he attended, the Rector, the Curator, and intimate family friends receive orders. The physician is rewarded with a decoration, as well as a fee, for curing a member of the royal family. The fellow-travelers of Princes share in these honors, and when a foreign sovereign visits the country his entire suite is remembered. After a war—as in the case of the Franco-German war—it fairly rains decorations, not only upon military officers, but upon medical men and those who have distinguished themselves by gifts, subscriptions, caring for the wounded, &c. In fact, pretty much everything in the way of distinction is rewarded with a decoration. Austria, also, has a number of orders and decorations, and confers a good many, but not nearly so many in proportion to the population as Germany. The number of Austrian subjects who possess orders is about 6,500.

GENERAL NOTES.

Fast Day has been appointed in Maine for Thursday, April 15.

Gen. Grant has telegraphed to New-Orleans that he will be in that city all the first week in April.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue, of Berlin, Vt., recently died on the same day and were buried in the same grave.

The Vermont Democratic State Committee is to meet in Waterbury on Thursday to issue the call for the State Convention.

Boston papers say that Controller John Kelly is to deliver a non-political lecture at the Boston Theatre, on Sunday evening, April 11, in behalf of the St. Mary's Infant Asylum, and that Gov. Long will preside.

A resident of Castleton, Vt., makes an earnest appeal through the Rutland *Herald* to some wealthy citizen to begin a fund to assist "the terribly-oppressed and starving colored people from the Southern States, in their laudable attempt to become citizens, by 'domicil' in the free States."

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* has a preposterous estimate, but which it claims is from a very careful and accurate calculator of national political affairs at Washington, which predicts that on the first ballot in the National Republican Convention Blaine will have 359 votes, Grant 201, Sherman 142, and Edmunds 23. This would be for Blaine within 20 votes of a nomination.

The Hon. Alexander Mouton, Louisiana's oldest ex-Governor, was serenaded in New-Orleans last Wednesday night by the Orleans Artillery. Gov. Mouton, who is 80 years of age, was inaugurated in 1842, and served until 1846. He was Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1837, was the first native Louisianian sent to the Congress of the United States, and was the President of the seceding convention in 1861.

Joseph Widmer, 7 feet in height, and the tallest man in Missouri, died 10 days ago. The St. Louis *Republican* says that he served in the war in Col. Frederick Hecker's regiment, and at the time of the first parade of his company, Col. Hecker, noticing that he stood head and shoulders above all others, yelled out: "You rascal, get down from that stump." When the enraged Colonel drew near to learn why his order was not obeyed, he saw what he afterward said was the longest bean-pole he ever beheld.

PASTOR BOWMAN'S FIGHT

THE TROUBLES IN THE MORRISTOWN METHODIST CHURCH.

THE CLERGYMAN'S EFFORTS TO EVADE THE DECISION IN FAVOR OF DR. OSMUN—FORCED AT LAST TO RESTORE THE LATTER'S NAME TO THE ROLL OF THE CHURCH—THE CONGREGATION DIVIDED INTO TWO FACTIONS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 29.—The scandal connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town is now at an end, so far as it can be brought to an end. When Dr. S. R. Osmun was tried last November by a committee chosen by his Pastor, Dr. Bowman, for conduct unbecoming a Christian, he was convicted by a unanimous vote of the ecclesiastical court, and his name ordered to be dropped from the roll of the church. Dr. Osmun, through his counsel, Mr. Allen, appealed from the judgment, and the case was carried before another court, sitting in Orange, and presided over by Elder Van Horne, of Newark. Notwithstanding the appeal, to the benefit of which Dr. Osmun was entitled according to the Book of Discipline, Dr. Bowman carried out the judgment of the first court before the soundness of its verdict had been tested, and struck from the roll of his church the offending parishioner. This was something like hanging a man while the argument for a new trial was being delivered, and in acting as he did, Dr. Bowman made a grievous mistake, the result of which was to complicate matters seriously, and to continue a quarrel which should legally have ended over two months ago. The Orange committee promptly reversed the first verdict, and declared that Dr. Osmun was still a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Morristown. This action took the Pastor completely by surprise, and he found himself burdened with a member of his church whose name appeared expunged in the rolls. The Orange verdict was rendered on the night of Dec. 29, and from that time until Saturday, March 19, the Pastor and his friends have busied themselves in trying to find some way of escaping the humiliation of being forced to place Dr. Osmun's name on the book from which it had been so foolishly erased last November.

All this time Dr. Osmun has been a regular attendant of the church, but his position in the society has been anything but an enviable one in the eyes of unregenerated observers. The Pastor has not spoken to him since the close of the first trial, and the two men have never met in the street since. Dr. Osmun was always a prominent leader in the prayer-meetings of the church, but since his trouble with the Pastor he has never been asked to lead the devotions. Free communion has been administered to him as to other members, but except in this respect he has been practically cut off from all fellowship with his shepherd and those of the flock who immediately surround him. To compensate in some small degree for this neglect, however, Dr. Osmun has been petted and caressed by a clique in the church composed of ladies and gentlemen who are hostile to Dr. Bowman. The result is that the church has been divided into two factions, both dwelling together in outward harmony, but each bitterly antagonistic to the other on the one question of supporting the Pastor. If ever a church was distracted by what appears to outsiders to be a most ridiculous quarrel, that church is the Methodist Episcopal of Morristown. Of charity there is none, and Christian fellowship, in the true sense of the word, is a thing unknown, and there is no prospect of any change in this state of affairs until Dr. Bowman or Dr. Osmun, or both, withdraw from the church and the town. The verdict of the court held at Orange not only declared the charges against Dr. Osmun not proved, but it ordered the replacement of his name on the roll of the church, from which it had been illegally stricken by Dr. Bowman. A failure to carry out this order, provided the proceedings were regular, and the finding was in accordance with the Book of Discipline, would have subjected Dr. Bowman to trial before the Conference for disobedience. By persons in a condition to know of what they speak, it is stated that it was proposed at first to run the risk of a trial and pay no attention to the order. Dr. Bowman is famous here for his "pluck," and one of his friends says that when he is convinced that he is right he acts without fear of consequences to himself or the church over which he presides. But in this case he found himself in a difficult predicament. He had forced Brother Osmun to trial for breach of the discipline, and all through the trial he and his counsel had dilated upon the enormity of the sin of violating the rules of the Church. He could not, with any consistency, therefore, commit that same offense. There was no hurry, however, about obeying the order of the second court. No charges could be made against him until the Conference met at Paterson, and he had nearly three months in which to look about him and survey the field. The proceedings of the Orange court might show some irregularity which would furnish a loop-hole of escape, and after much patient thought, the Pastor and his friends thought that they had found the irregularity.

Presiding Elder Van Horne, in putting the question to the court at Orange on the night of Dec. 29, did not follow the course usual in such cases. He called for a vote on the reversal of the original verdict first, instead of on the approval, as recommended by Baker in his legal work on the Discipline. Eight members of the ecclesiastical court voted yes on the question of reversal, and but one voted no. Here was the loop-hole for escape. The Pastor and his friends at once jumped to the conclusion that the eight gentlemen who voted yes had mistaken the question, and supposing it to have been put according to custom and Baker, had intended to vote for an approval of the verdict. Letters were written to several of the gentlemen, with copious references to Baker, and asking them if they knew for what they had voted. The answers received completely upset the theory of a fraudulent verdict, which it was hoped to establish. The gentlemen said that they knew perfectly well for what they voted, and that they meant to reinstate Dr. Osmun, and to see if laymen had any rights in the Methodist Church which Pastors were bound to respect. As there was now no question as to the intentions of the court, the only thing remaining was to attempt to set aside the verdict on the ground of irregularity. Dr. Bowman had no appeal from the decision, but if the proceedings could be shown to be technically irregular, the Bishop might be induced to interfere and remand the whole subject back to Morristown, in which event the entire case would have to be tried over again.

With this object in view, a recent meeting of the Morristown Conference was held, at which six members, who were friends of Dr. Bowman, were present. A set of resolutions was drawn up and passed, declaring that the verdict of the Orange court was null and void, because the question had not been properly put according to Baker. This document having been formally signed, Bishop Wiley was invited to Morristown, and on Friday evening, March 19, he received calls at Dr. Bowman's house. That night the troubles in the church were freely discussed by the Bishop and the Pastor, and on Saturday morning the two went to Newark to consult with Presiding Elder Van Horne. Dr. Bowman produced his resolutions, but they did not meet the views of his superior. Bishop Wiley said that the rule, as laid down by Baker, was simply Baker's opinion as to the way in which a question on appeal should be put. It could in no sense be taken as the law of the Church. The Discipline, which is the only law recognized as authority, gave no direction as to the form of the question; and Elder Van Horne had a right to use his own judgment in the matter. He had made no mistake that the Bishop could see. The whole case was full of blunders, and the most terrible blunder of all was that made by Dr. Bowman in removing Brother Osmun's name pending the appeal. The Bishop then advised Dr. Bowman to return to Morristown, record the name of Dr. Osmun again on the roll, and assign him to a class. This advice Mr. Bowman followed, so far as recording the name was concerned; but if he has assigned his parishioner to a class, he has not taken the trouble to inform either Dr. Osmun or his friends of it. The Conference met at Paterson on the following Tuesday, and the session closed without the presentation of any charges against Dr. Bowman.

The open quarrel between Mr. Bowman and Dr. Osmun has now ended for a time, but it has left the Morristown Methodist Church in a pitiable condition. Just previous to and during the celebrated first trial, between 40 and 50 of the friends of Dr. Osmun demanded their certificates and left the church, starting an opposition society in a hall in Market-street. These people have not returned to the church, and will not return, so that the congregation is seriously depleted in numbers. The members who remain in the church are at war among themselves, and the usefulness of the society as an agent for Christian work is almost completely destroyed. Dr. Osmun's friends are now anxious to have him restored to his class leadership, but as that is wholly in the discretion of Dr. Bowman, there is little chance of their desire being gratified.

BITTERNESS AMONG DEMOCRATS.

THE DIVIDED PARTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA—EXPRESSING A POOR OPINION OF TILDEN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—The decision of the Democratic State Executive Committee to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and at the same time nominate State officers, when the convention meets, June 1, has increased the feeling of enmity between the Hampton and Gary wings of the Democracy. It is a departure from party precedents, and is regarded as a scheme to insure Johnson Hagood's nomination for Governor. The opponents of the State-house Ring are exceedingly bitter in their denunciation; they pronounce it an injustice to the farmers, who are busy during the two months preceding the date of the convention, and are, therefore, unable to attend the primary assemblies; they also claim that the retiring Executive Committee has no right or authority to pledge the South Carolina Democracy to any line of policy in advance of the adoption of the national platform. The arguments of the friends of the measure—that it will save time, that it is important the people should know the candidates as early as possible, and that the opening of the campaign need not be hastened by the nomination—are met with the counter-assertions that the time, until June 1, is insufficient for the masses to decide upon the most suitable men, that the agricultural interests will suffer, and that it will enable the "soreheads" to organize formidable opposition. The Gary men or "straight-outs" will devote their efforts for the present to the procuration of delegates who will oppose the nomination of a State ticket before September, by which time they think Gary will develop sufficient strength to control the nominations.

Nothing has yet been done to foreshadow the Democratic plans for the next campaign. The recent Supreme Court decisions in the election cases make necessary a change of front—the old line, marked by violence and fraud, is no longer safe. Those who have been most active in former campaigns seem now the most inert. Many clubs and several oath-bound organizations have been started, but lack of confidence and an utter absence of the braggadocio displayed on like occasions is noticeable among them. An influential Democrat said to-day: "This matter has assumed a serious aspect; our people cannot afford to fight the United States Government in another election, no matter what the result may be." Late developments indicate that David Davis is gaining strength as a Presidential candidate; Judge Field is also mentioned, but Bayard is still the choice of a large majority of the leading Democrats in this State. Tilden is spoken of only as the candidate who cannot win, and the *News and Courier*, the mouthpiece of the State-house Ring, disposes of him briefly, thus: "Tilden is unfit morally, mentally, and physically to be President."

Among the small coterie of Hampton's supporters, who manage to keep their heads cool on all occasions, and to whose intuitive shrewdness and unscrupulous boldness Hampton owes his seat in the United States Senate and the Democracy its recent triumphs, none stands out more conspicuously than F. W. Dawson, principal editor of the above-named journal. He is an uncompromising advocate of what is erroneously termed the "Hampton policy," and his merciless applications of the party whip have frequently prevented a "bolt" when such an event was imminent. While the Confederate cruiser Nashville was moored to the dock at Southampton, England, in the early part of 1862, Francis W. Dawson, then a beardless youth, conceived the idea to offer his services to Capt. R. B. Pegram, her commander. The proposition was declined, and the young Englishman resorted to strategy to accomplish his wish. The Nashville had proceeded some distance down the British Channel before Dawson, who had smuggled himself on board in sailor's garb, was discovered. His intelligence and modest behavior during the voyage to Beaufort, N. C., gained him the friendship of the officers. He served in the Confederate Army, and rose to the rank of Captain. He was equally successful in his journalistic career, and from a reporter on Richmond papers he is now proprietor and principal editor of the *News and Courier*. He is a fluent and impressive speaker, and an accomplished writer. Not being an admirer of the mode in which gentlemen settle disputes in South Carolina, he declined, on several occasions, pressing invitations to become a target. On one occasion he was challenged by the famous duelist Rhett, and on another by Gen. Gary, for the productions of his pen.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The second performance of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," last evening, was, in some respects, an improvement on the first, but the general effect was scarcely equal to that of the earlier representation. It was a distinguished performance for Mr. Mapleson's incomparable artists, Signor Campanini and Signor Galassi, but there was no doubt that they and Signor Del Puente, in his humorous delineation of the Fra Melitone, carried off the honors, and that the female rôles did not rise to popular expectation. Mrs. Swift was much better in the last act than in the early portions of the opera, but in none of it was she equal to her original performance. In the duo with Padre Guardiano, which is one of the most powerful scenes of the opera, she lacked the necessary strength and spirit. In the last scenes of the fourth act she was better than in any other portions of the work, and was quite effective. Miss Cary's rendering of Preziosilla was bright and charming. She was not in as good voice, however, as was desirable, and in the aria "Al suon del tamburo," as well as the "Rataplan" at the close of the third act, she appeared to lack force and tone. In the latter scene she was encored, and repeated the number with exceeding vivacity. If, however, the two ladies did not come up to the highest standards, the tenor and baritone made ample amends. Nothing that Signor Campanini has done this season was more thrilling and powerful than his performance in the fourth act, which in the duo with Don Carlos was superb, both as a vocal and dramatic effort. The first scene of the third act, which concludes with the aria "Oh, tu che in seno," was likewise most beautifully given. Indeed, he never missed an opportunity, and acted with all his superb magnetism and wonderful power, while his voice was managed with the rare art that has made him without doubt the first tenor of the world. Signor Galassi shared with Signor Campanini the honors of the evening. In the fourth and fifth scenes of the third act he was magnificent in his action, and his delivery of the music was perfect. The arias "Urna Fatale del mio destino" and "Ah Egli e salvo" were so grand and impressive that the audience could hardly appreciate their merit till too late to award the applause they deserved. Signor Del Puente made a marked feature of the comparatively minor part of Fra Melitone, and was rewarded with well-deserved applause. The versatility of this gentleman, and his invariable artistic singing, has been conspicuous this season. This buffo character is one which demands exceptional qualities which an artist who has made his fame as Mephistopheles and Escamillo would hardly be expected to shine in. Nevertheless, Signor Del Puente was admirable and thoroughly at home. Herr Behrens was less successful than on the first night, but the "cuts" which were made in his music were doubtless confusing, and to this circumstance may be attributed a somewhat distressing lapse on his part. The opera was judiciously shortened by Signor Arditi. It is to be regretted that so much of it has of necessity to be played on a darkened stage, which it is tiresome to look upon. To-night "La Favorita" will be performed by Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, and Signor Del Puente, who gave the work with such great success last week.

HAVERLY'S MASTODON MINSTRELS.

Niblo's Garden has seldom been as crowded as it was last evening at the first performance in that house of Haverly's United Mastodon Minstrels. When the four curtains rose, which concealed four tiers of gentlemen in full dress, with ebony-colored faces, the seats were all full, and the aisles were occupied wherever the Building laws permitted. The first part of the entertainment enlisted the services of 40 performers. The sentimental pieces, "Plant Sweet Flowers" and "The Warrior Bold," were sung by George W. Marley and Harry W. Roe, respectively. The old English ballad, "Sally in our Alley," was sung by T. B. Dixon, and Billy Emerson "brought down the house" with his rendering of "Brannigan's Band." The first part ended with a representation of the old Volunteer Fire Department, in which the members of the company, by a rapid change of dress, appeared in the traditional fireman's costume, with the number "40" on their fire-hats. After a drill, a transformation scene disclosed an old-fashioned hand-engine, over which posed the Goddess of Liberty in a blaze of red fire. The second division of the entertainment introduced Sam Devere, the famous banjo-player, and a clog-dance by 26 performers. Billy Emerson gave a vocal description of the "Metropolitan Policeman," and the Spanish Students were parodied by "The Spoonish Stujents," introducing 13 members of the company. The "Four Claws Circus," a burlesque performance in which a menagerie, trained horses, and other component parts of a well-regulated circus were introduced, brought the performance to a close.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Messrs. Rice and Nunnemacher, who, to quote their announcement, "have leased this theatre for the purpose of presenting to the New-York theatre-going public a series of superior attractions," began their charitable work last night somewhat awkwardly. The play produced under their direction, "Hearts of Oak," and performed by Mr. James A. Herne's company, was received with no heartier demonstration than polite derision. Such a result was regrettable, for the stage-setting and stage-management showed that the utmost pains had been taken to present the play in a careful, artistic style. It is, unfortunately, true that "Hearts of Oak" hails from the liberal and æsthetic West, and that it comes to us crowned with honor and glory; but it is none the less a dull, long-winded, ultra-sentimental drama of a kind long deceased, and, we had hoped, not liable to resurrection. The story upon which this "powerful, realistic home drama" is based does not lack interesting elements, though these do not rise above a mildly idyllic plane; they might be utilized with good effect in a two or three act piece, but in a six-act drama they resemble a few tea-leaves battling with a solid quantity of water. Some persons in the audience last evening may have recognized behind the slightly-changed dress of this piece an old domestic drama called "The Mariner's Compass," not a bad specimen of its class—homely, direct, cheap, and fairly interesting. Mr. J. A. Herne has simply taken this ancient concoction, rehashed its story and leading situations, and embroidered the whole with a large amount of the dreariest, silliest dialogue to which the public have been invited to listen since the memorable performance of the late Mr. Perdicaris's masterpiece. Not content with this strong achievement, Mr. Herne has freely announced "Hearts of Oak" as an original American play, though this announcement was repudiated, in a fashion, in last night's programme. It was originally produced by him in San Francisco under the title of the "Chums," and a second version of "The Mariner's Compass" has lately been brought out in Chicago as "The Love of two Sailors." Some other enterprising person, also from the West, is now, we are informed, prepared to produce the play in its original nakedness. May he never rest if he does! It will be seen, therefore, that "Hearts of Oak" is not wholly devoid of interest, and that Mr. Herne is to be credited with a brilliant plagiarism. Unfortunately, plagiarism is never excusable (according to a certain code of morals) unless one improves one's predecessor; and this Mr. Herne has not done. It is but just to add that the many realistic stage effects which flavored the performance were admirably arranged, though the contrast between the elaborate details of management and beauty of scenery on one hand and the miniature-like simplicity on the other was painfully ludicrous. Of the acting nothing need be said here, for at no point did it rise above mediocrity.

PARK THEATRE.

Lotta amused a large audience at the Park Theatre last night, her reappearance in "The Little Detective" giving to the occasion a certain flavor of novelty. It is likely that her engagement will be a popular feature of the season, though, for that matter, the capricious public are quite capable of turning the cold shoulder toward even so bright and cheery a little creature as our irrepressible Cigale. To say that Lotta has changed since she was last here, either for the better or for the worse, would not be truthful; for, unlike most worldly things, she seems to be immutable. She is as young, as sparkling, as ingenuously bold, and as thoroughly charming as ever. She has not grown one whit as an actress, she has no singing voice to speak of, and she defies the sober common sense of the American *bourgeois*. But she is, altogether, a very interesting character—and one is always willing to take her for just what she is. It is pleasant, moreover, to be able to say of Lotta—what cannot be said of many—that she never suggests the common and the vulgar, even when she is most inclined to risk a slight dig at the conventionalities. "The Little Detective," which served to introduce her in six different parts, is a poor enough play, but it fulfills its purpose to a certain degree; at any rate, Lotta makes it interesting. Her real character in the story is that of a remarkable young female, Florence Langton, who disguises herself during its progress as a Somersetshire lass, an old nurse of the Partington type, a fast young man, an Irish boy, and a Dutch girl. To recount the singular adventures of the estimable Miss Langton, and the conduct of which she is guilty while under these disguises, is a task not to be undertaken lightly, and therefore we will pass it by; suffice it to say, briefly, that Lotta changes her dresses with dispatch and plays her many parts without flinching. She was creditably supported last night by Mr. Ed. Marble and her regular company. Next Saturday afternoon she will be seen in "Musette."

A MURRAY HILL WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF MR. GREGORY SUTTON TO MISS BELLA JEX.

A very quiet wedding ceremony, in the English style was performed by the Rev. Dr. Llewelyn D. Bevan, at the Brick Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, at 4:30 P. M., yesterday. The groom was Mr. Gregory Sutton, son of the late C. A. Sutton, of the firm of D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton, and the bride Miss Bella Jex, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Jex, No. 68 East Thirty-fourth-street. About 250 invitations were issued, the guests embracing representatives of the most distinguished families in New-York society, but consisting mainly of young people. The bride was in a beautiful toilet of white satin and point lace, with bridal veil, bouquet, and jewels. Miss Emily Jex, the sister of the bride, wore a toilet of white silk, with delicate feather trimming and garniture of point lace. Mrs. Jex was attired in a magnificent toilet of black velvet and lace, with under-dress and tablier of cream-colored silk. Mrs. Rasines was in black velvet, garnished with fleecy drifts of lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Thomas Power wore a magnificent robe of Japanese silk, with diamond ornaments. Mrs. A. N. Rasines was in écru silk and brown velvet, trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Sutton, mother of the groom, wore a robe of black velvet, trimmed with heavy folds of point.

After the ceremony there was a brilliant reception at the residence of the bride's parents. The house was tastefully decorated with smilax and flowers, and the wedding collation was served in the front parlor on the second floor. Among the guests were Mrs. C. K. Sutton, the mother of the groom; Mr. Gautier, the Misses Gautier, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, of Sing Sing; Mrs. C. B. B. Ostrander, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Rasines, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, of Boston; Miss Faye, daughter of Mr. Thomas Faye; Mrs. Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. Power, the Rev. Dr. Bevan, Mr. A. E. Dyett, Mr. R. W. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. David Gregory, Mr. Charles Gregory, the Misses Moffet, Miss Van Stade, Miss Emily Dereux Jex, Mr. James L. Robinson, and many other distinguished persons. The presents comprised an endless variety of silver sets, jewels, articles of vertu, objects of art, &c., but were not exhibited to the guests—it being one of the latest caprices of fashion for persons sending bridal presents to request that they shall not be shown.

THE STORY OF A NEW-JERSEY TRAMP.

Coroner Wiggin, of Hoboken, began an inquest last evening in the case of William Rebman, who a few days ago presented himself at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, and asked to be admitted. His clothing appeared to have been burned, and his head, face, and arms looked as though he had been through a fire. He said he was homeless, and that while he slept in the open air in King's woods some tramps built a fire near him and held him over the blaze till he had been "nearly roasted." Coroner Wiggin could find no proof in support of the man's story, but has lately had reason to believe that the man slipped into the gas-works on Willow-street, and while sleeping there was covered and burned with lime. Charred fragments of a man's clothing have been found near the lime furnace.

A BELLE OF FORMER DAYS

DANIEL S. DICKINSON'S WIDOW.

MRS. LYDIA DICKINSON DYING AT HIGH BRIDGE—A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF A CELEBRATED SOCIETY WOMAN.

Mrs. Lydia Dickinson, wife of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, has for weeks past been lying dangerously ill at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel J. Courtney, at High Bridge. For weeks past the life of the venerable lady has been despaired of, and yesterday her physician, Dr. Henry Paine, said that she would hardly live the week out, and, in fact, was liable to drop off at any moment. The disease from which she suffers is dropsy, aggravated by other complications incident to old age. In early life Mrs. Dickinson's social and personal accomplishments, added to the high political position and deserved fame of her husband, made her a notable figure in the society of New-York and the national capital. She was born in June, 1803, in the township of Unadilla. Her father, Dr. Colby Knapp, was a leading citizen of Southern New-York, the founder of the village of Knappsburg, in Chenango County, 12 miles from Unadilla. Her maternal grandfather, Col. Elihu Murray, was an officer of distinction during the Revolutionary war, and was attached to Washington's staff. His daughter Lucind, (afterward Mrs. Dickinson's mother,) was a noted beauty. In her girlhood, Mrs. Dickinson attended the well-known Oxford Academy, at Oxford, N. Y., where, among her fellow-pupils, were Horatio Seymour and Ward Hunt, afterward Judge of the Court of Appeals. Daniel S. Dickinson, then unknown to fame, was a rising young wool-dresser, who, though he had never gone to school more than two weeks in his life, was ambitious of doing something better. He fell in love with Lydia and married her, she being then 19 and he 22. Woman-like, she was quick to discover her husband's talents, and urged him by every means in her power to persevere in his law studies, and fit himself for a high position in life. The Rev. Mr. Garvin, of Guilford, was Dickinson's tutor, and taught him Latin and surveying and other branches, in the evening, Dickinson working patiently at his law-books in the daytime. In Winter, he taught school to pay the expenses of his education. For seven long years he labored, cheered and encouraged by the smiles of his young wife, until at last, in 1828, he was admitted to the Bar of Chenango County. Three years later he removed to Binghamton, where he speedily outdistanced other competitors, and became the acknowledged leader of the Bar in the southern counties. His fame quickly spread to New-York and Albany, and in half a dozen years he served successively as State Senator, Judge of the Court of Errors, Presidential Elector, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State. In 1844 Gov. Bouck appointed him to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate, and in the year following he was elected by the Legislature for the full term of six years.

Mrs. Dickinson entered heartily into all her husband's projects, and rejoiced as became a devoted wife at his unexampled advancement. She accompanied him to Washington, and took a prominent part in the social life of the capital. Their Summers were passed at the Senator's beautiful home, on the outskirts of Binghamton. Mrs. Dickinson's fame as a hostess was wide-spread, and the mansion and grounds on the banks of the Chenango were the constant resort of distinguished guests from all parts of the country and from Europe. Dinners, entertainments, and other social festivities followed each other in rapid succession, and few persons of note visited Binghamton without partaking of the Senator's hospitality. James M. Mason, of Virginia; George Peabody, the London banker; Charles O'Conor, Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and several of the foreign Ambassadors were frequent guests. In 1852, Mr. Dickinson was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and pledged to the nomination of Cass. After fruitless balloting Virginia led off with a solid vote for Dickinson, and would have been followed by other States but for the splendid fidelity of the New-York Senator, who, with the coveted prize in his grasp, was too loyal to his pledges to accept it at the expense of Cass. After a brief pause he rose and withdrew his name in a short speech of classic grace and eloquence, which roused the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch and caused him to be fairly pelted with bouquets by the ladies in the galleries. His devoted wife, who but for this incident might have been mistress of the White House, sympathized with him throughout the trying ordeal. At the close of his Senatorship she retired with him to their home on the Chenango, where the declining years of their lives were spent amid troops of friends. They had four children, two of whom died and were buried on the banks of the river. The two daughters, Mary and Lydia, became, respectively, Mrs. John T. Mygatt and Mrs. Courtney. The former, who resides at Fort Washington, is known among her friends as an authoress of acknowledged repute. After her husband's death in 1866, Mrs. Dickinson removed to New-York, where she has since resided. She was a life-long member of the Episcopal Church, and is remembered as one of the five original communicants of Christ's Church, Binghamton.

In person, Mrs. Dickinson was tall and slender, with dark blue eyes, dark brown hair, and gentle manners. Though naturally of a modest and retiring disposition, she possessed great spirit and determination, and which shone forth in times of trial or emergency. Years after Mr. Dickinson had attained his fame, he visited the little academy at Oxford where his wife had been educated. To the assembled magnates of the village who came to greet him, he said "that though he had never studied at their institution, he had carried off its greatest prize." Five days before his death, when he was 66 years old, and his wife 63, he penned a poetical tribute to her, entitled "To Lydia," three verses of which are as follows:

"We started hand in hand to tread
The checquered, changeful path of life,
And with each other, trusting, thread
The battle-fields of worldly strife.

* * * * *

"No change of life, no change of scene,
No fevered dreams, no cankering cares,
No hopes which are, or e'er have been,
Nor wrinkled brow, nor silver hairs,

"Have ever changed that vow of youth,
Or blotted it from memory's page,
But warm as love and pure as truth,
It ripens with the frost of age."

EQUAL TELEGRAPHIC PRIVILEGES.

THE AMERICAN UNION MAY RUN WIRES ABOVE OR BELOW THE WESTERN UNION'S.

An injunction was obtained some time ago by the Western Union Telegraph Company restraining the American Union Telegraph Company from erecting poles and stringing wires in Washington-street, between Vesey and Cedar streets. The latter corporation then obtained a similar injunction against the Western Union, and subsequently got an order to the officers of the Western Union to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in allowing the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to erect poles and string wires in the disputed territory. The ground for the issuance of the order to show cause was an allegation that the Gold and Stock Company was an ally of the Western Union, and as such erected the poles and wires on its behalf. A decision was rendered yesterday, by Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, practically dissolving both injunctions, and denying the motion to punish the Western Union's officers for contempt. The opinion accompanying this decision contains a careful review of the claim of the Western Union Company that the erection of poles and the running of wires in Washington-street by the American Union would materially interfere with its business by interrupting the electric currents, &c., and that it should be protected against another party having no greater privileges in the use of the street. The evidence to support the counter-claim of the American Union, that experience has shown the practicability of maintaining two sets of poles and systems of wires in the same territory without interference one with the others, is also carefully reviewed. Judge Daniels arrives at the conclusion that the poles and wires of one company can be placed above or below those of another without affecting the capacity or ability of either to carry on the telegraph business, and that the completion of the work already begun by the American Union Company will not interfere with any right heretofore acquired by the Western Union in Washington-street, while it will inure advantage to the public. Judge Daniels therefore modifies the injunction got by the Western Union so as to permit the American Union to put up its poles, cross-arms, and wires in such a way as to avoid contact with the plaintiff's wires, or, in case of such contact, to avoid its effects by proper insulation. The injunction procured by the American Union against the Western Union is made subject to the same decision. With respect of the contempt proceedings Judge Daniels decides that the order to show cause must be discharged, for the reason that the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, though it is controlled by the same officers and its stock is owned by the same parties as the Western Union, is a different legal entity, for whose acts the Western Union Company is not responsible.

A BRAVE FLAGMAN AND HIS REWARD.

Jules Mirch was for some years a farrier in the German Army, and for a long time was the favorite horse-shoer of the Emperor William. Coming to this country, he had an arm taken off at the Erie Depot, in Paterson, N. J., and the Erie Company appointed him flagman at the Division-street crossing in that city. Last Friday, just as a freight train was approaching the crossing, he saw a splendid team of horses, attached to an elegant carriage containing two ladies, dashing along the street toward the crossing, the driver having lost control of them, while he shouted for help to stop them. Mirch says that in the German Army he was taught a secret for stopping horses, and, one-armed as he was, he unhesitatingly sprang at the horses' heads, and getting his peculiar grip on them soon brought them to a stand-still, just in time to escape the approaching train. The ladies were helped out, half frightened to death. The team belonged to Mrs. Charles Danforth, the widow of the late locomotive-builder, who left her a fortune of two or three million dollars. It was reported around Paterson yesterday that Mrs. Danforth had sent Mirch a generous present, but the gallant flagman on being asked about it declared that she had sent her coachman to him with only two silver quarters, which he indignantly sent back with a message that he could not accept any such reward for risking his life.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

LAST YEAR'S WORK OF DIFFERENT ROADS—NEW PLANS FOR OPERATIONS.

BOSTON, March 29.—A bill, drawn by Attorney-General Marston, ex-Attorney-General Train, and the Hon. William Wirt Warren, was given to the Railroad Committee to-day, entitled, "An act to regulate contracts made between railroads in this State and those having great Western connections." The bill allows the Boston and Albany to make contracts with the New-York roads, but under certain restrictions, and the Railroad Commissioners of the State are to be the arbiters. The bill provides that no road in which the State is a stockholder or to which it has loaned its credit shall make any contract with a foreign corporation by virtue of which the operation of the two roads shall in any manner be controlled by a single management unless by special act of the Legislature, and beyond this all contracts shall be declared void. The privileges under the general railroad law in regard to connections are reserved to the corporations. In other words, it places the Boston and Albany, the Hoosac Tunnel or the Fitchburg Line, and the New-York and New-England on an equal footing.

It is proposed to put on two new trains between Boston and New-York, leaving each city at 4 o'clock P. M. If the project is carried out, the 3 o'clock P. M. train from New-York will be made an accommodation, and the same train from Boston will become an Albany train. The new trains will meet near Windsor, Conn., and will reach Springfield going east at about 8 o'clock, and going south at about 6:45 o'clock.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29.—The twelfth annual report of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad (Bee Line) has just been issued. The gross earnings were: $3,758,967 96. The expenses were: For operating, $2,692,307 53; taxes, $117,013 54; interest on bonds, $425,180; total, $3,234,501 07. Net earnings, $524,466 89; dividend, $374,770; surplus for the year, $149,696 89. Compared with 1878, there was an increase of $230,254 17 in earnings and a decrease of $6,420 24 in expenses. The floating indebtedness has been extinguished by the addition of $228,000 to the bonded indebtedness, which now amounts to $6,337,000.

DES MOINES, March 29.—The President of the Central of Iowa Railroad has made a report dated March, 1880, in which he says that the only claim remaining unpaid is an exaggerated counsel fee for $2,500, which will be contested. When this is settled, "the company will be free to accumulate earnings for distribution among its beneficiaries, and the payment of interest will begin in July next." The report further shows that the earnings for the six months of 1879 were $483,751 24, as against $395,868 25 under the court the previous year. The expenses were, in the same period, reduced from $215,389 57 to $210,529 92.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The annual report of the Summit Branch Railroad for 1879 makes the following showing: The gross receipts were $968,617 52; operating expenses, $913,164 01; five cents put on for depreciation of lands, $10,638 15; total, $923,802 16; net receipts, $45,815 36; interest on debt and taxes, $92,821 93; loss on the year's business, $47,006 57. It appears by the details of "operating expenses" that the "colliery division" was run at an expense of 94.46 per cent. of the gross earnings, while the "railroad division" cost 99.97 per cent., netting $41,851. The business of the Lykens Valley Coal Company, owned by the Summit Branch, is as follows: The gross receipts were $514,301 05, and the expenses $560,591 61, a loss of $46,283 97. The profit and loss account is charged with $16,719 81, as "loss from wastage on coal sent to Boston wharf during the preceding 10 years," and $80,714 08, "the amount of advances made to the Lykens Valley Coal Company." The profit and loss account of the Summit Branch is $1,194,453 89 on the wrong side, loss to date; and the Lykens Valley Coal Company is $439,475 80 the same way.

Following was made public to-day by the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad: "The Board of Directors, in accordance with the statement contained in the last annual report, have directed a restoration of the pay of all persons in the service of the company to the compensation in force at the time of the reduction of June 1, 1877, to take effect from and after April 1 next."

ST. PAUL, March 29.—The report of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company for the seven months ending Dec. 31, 1879, gives: Railroad receipts, $408,512 52, an increase over the corresponding period of 1878 of $120,919 98; operating expenses, $275,791 96; net receipts, $132,720 96; adding the net receipts from the land department, the total was $223,884. The surplus was $12,977 17. The North-western equipment trust was reduced to $161,500, which is payable May 1, 1880. The preferred stock was reduced to $4,798,862 12. The common stock outstanding is $4,055,407 51. The land unsold aggregates 276,138.26 acres. The St. Croix branch will be finished to Chisago Lake by July.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 29.—The wages of the employes of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, and the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, both operated by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, will be increased on April 1. The men receiving $50 or less a month will obtain an advance of 20 per cent., and those receiving over that amount 10 per cent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—The special committee of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, appointed several weeks ago to consider the question of Western railroad connections, submitted an elaborate preliminary report to-day showing the advantages of Charleston as a port of entry and export for the trade of the North-western States. Much stress is laid in the report upon the necessity for an additional line of railroad connecting the North-western railroad system with the South Atlantic, and it is claimed that this line must run east of Chattanooga and find its terminus at Charleston. Gen. Gillmore, of the United States Engineers, who is now here supervising the construction of the harbor jetties, speaks with much confidence of their effect in giving a depth of water on the bar which will admit the largest vessels.

THE ADULTERATION OF SOAPS.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1880.

Dr. A. N. Bell, Editor of the Sanitarian:

DEAR SIR: I have for a long time been a reader of the *Sanitarian*, and have received much valuable information from its pages. It is, I know, extensively read by the thinking portion of the community, who look to it and to what you have to say bearing upon the health of the people as the highest authority. Hence, I take the liberty of inviting your attention to a subject which I believe is strictly within the scope of sanitary inquiry, as well as of great interest to the people in its economic aspects. I refer to *soap*, in the manufacture of which I am largely engaged, and I conscientiously believe that the soap of my make is the best and cheapest, because it is well made and strictly *pure*, and, therefore, free from the dangers and defects common to a large amount of various makes constantly on the market.

And a chief object I have in writing this letter is to elicit from you not only an expression of opinion in regard to the injurious effects of impure soap, but if possible to expose the frauds foisted upon the public by making them easy of detection. Yours, very truly,

CHARLES S. HIGGINS.

"THE SANITARIAN" OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1880.

Chas. S. Higgins, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of 21st instant, and would assure you that I appreciate the importance of the subject to which you invite my attention. The adopted maxim of the *Sanitarian*, that "Public Health is Public Wealth," seems to find special significance in its application to soap, which ought to be the symbol of purity and health. * * * The filthy perquisite of the untidy kitchen maid, who, by stealth or permission, stores up "soap fat" until it becomes offensive to the household, instead of burning it day by day, is, to say the least, a dangerous beginning in the process of soap-making. * * * Moreover, soap, I know, may be made to include impurities of a totally different sort—to make weight—and wholly regardless of the influence of impurities added for this purpose on the health of the people who use it. But the subject so expands by the thinking of it, I must defer its further consideration to a future time. Truly yours,

A. N. BELL.

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: In the Political Field; Business of the Nation; The Defenseless Bisons; Unfair Democratic Work; Passions of the Mob; Alaska and Its People; Democrats in Council; A Dreary Easter Sunday; Murdering a Husband; Grant's Great Mission; Williamson in the Tombs; Operations of Railways; The Defense of Article 7; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Agricultural Matters; Seasonable Care of Stock; Answers to Correspondents; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

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MARRIED.

LINDSLEY—GREENE.—At the residence of the bride's brother, at Denville, N. J., on Tuesday, 23d inst., by the Rev. D. R. Platter, J. FRANK LINDSLEY, of Morristown, N. J., to OLIVIA R., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Greene, of Denville.

PIMLEY—ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday evening, March 25, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. James D. Wilson, DAVID H. PIMLEY to FANNIE C., eldest daughter of George E. Armstrong, both of this City.

DIED.

CRANE.—At Englewood, N. J., suddenly, Sunday evening, March 28, DAVID HOADLEY, youngest son of Jonathan H. and the late Elizabeth Hoadley Crane, aged 4 years and 4 months.

ELPHINSTONE.—At Newark, N. J., on Easter morning, DOUGLAS CAIRD, youngest child of William H. and the late Sarah M. T. Elphinstone, aged 10 years and 3 months.

Funeral services at St. Barnabas Church, Roseville, Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in St. Stephen's Cemetery, Millburn.

RICE.—On Monday, the 29th inst., ADA C. RICE, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, April 1, at 10:15 o'clock A. M.

HOLME.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Monday, March 29, 1880, WILLIAM HENRY HOLME.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services from the residence of his father, Wm. Holme, Ravine-av., corner of Point-st., on Wednesday, March 31, 1880, at 3:15 P. M. Train from Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M. for Glenwood. Please omit flowers.

SOUTHWICK.—JAMES SOUTHWICK, of New-York, in Charleston, S. C., March 26, 1880.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STUYVESANT.—On Monday, of meningitis, BARRY, only surviving child of Henry and Carrie Stuyvesant, in the 7th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 158 East 36th-st., on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock.

WOOD.—March 29, ANNIE, widow of the late D. L. Wood, and daughter of Thomas and Phebe Briggs.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 268 West 37th-st., Tuesday, 12:30. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

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New-York, March 3, 1880.

THE LORD LOVETH A CHEERFUL GIVER. We have in our City over 100 refugees (colored) who are on their way to Liberia. They are an industrious, hard-working people, recently from the South. Their object is to try and better their condition. The churches and societies (colored) are working industriously to relieve them as far as in their power lies, and thus far, according to their means, have done nobly. Among the churches, Bethel A. M. E. Church, Sullivan-street, of which Rev. Dr. Dickerson is Pastor, has collected $72. St. Mark's Church, Rev. Dr. Reed, collected some $27. Also, Mr. Thomas J. Nicols, a prominent citizen among us, and a lover of his race, who encourages industry, and feeling an interest in their welfare, applied to the Hide and Leather Club, a body of gentlemen whom he serves in the capacity of steward, and they very generously responded to the sum of $126. Many thanks to the Hide and Leather Club, also to Thomas J. Nicols, steward of the club.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; on Thursday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 9:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Maine, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Bermuda and Bay Islands, via New-Orleans, leave New-York March 30. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, Aspinwall, and South Pacific leave New-York March 30. The mails for Hayti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island leave New-York March 31. The mails for Hayti leave New-York April 1. The mails for Havana leave New-York April 1 and 3. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York April 2 and 3. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York April 3. The mails for Mexico leave New-York April 3. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco April 10. The mails for Australia leave San Francisco April 10.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1880.

ART—MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS. The collection surpassing, in its entirety and beauty, ANY COLLECTION offered this season is now on exhibition at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 37 Nassau-st. To be sold on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Among the other celebrities are the works of Corot, Verboeckhoven, Cabanel, Jacque, &c., &c. Ladies are especially solicited to view the collection.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEAGUE in aid of the MEXICAN BRANCH of the CHURCH will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) March 30, in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., at 2:30 o'clock. The Right Rev. the Bishop of the diocese will preside. The Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith and others will speak. All interested are cordially invited.

THE BEEBE RANGES, Made by JAMES & KIRTLAND, No. 10 Murray-st.; seven sizes, sure bakers, and easily kept in repair. For sale by all plumbers and stove-dealers.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—GREAT ENGLISH GOUT AND Rheumatic Remedy. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Sold at druggists'.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Rooms No. 6 Sunday Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO PUBLISHERS, &c.

Wanted to purchase, at a low figure, about 5,000 different story-books or novels, bound in cloth with attractive covers. Address KIDDA, Box No. 184 Times Office.

ABUSES OF CITY CHARITY

CONFERENCE WITH THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

THE PER CAPITA ALLOWANCE SYSTEM—THE PROPOSAL TO CUT DOWN THE RATE BY LAW—ABUSES OF THE SYSTEM AND THE REMEDIES.

The State Board of Charities called for yesterday morning a conference of representatives of charitable institutions receiving a per capita allowance for their inmates from the City. The immediate purpose of the meeting was to consider the question of this allowance and the charity system generally, which, it is acknowledged by well-informed and impartial persons, have been much abused. These abuses have produced their natural consequence, and bills have been introduced in the Legislature to cut down by direct enactment the allowance made by the City to charitable institutions. The attendance at the meeting yesterday was unexpectedly large, too large, in fact, for the room in which it was held. Mr. Theodore B. Bronson, of the State Board of Charities, presided, and associated with him were Mr. Edward C. Donnelly and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, also members of the board. Mr. James O. Fanning, Assistant Secretary, of the board, was Secretary. The roll was called of the charitable institutions invited to send representatives, and the following responded:

For the Nursery and Child's Hospital—The Hon. Erastus Brooks, Mrs. A. S. Sullivan, Mr. J. W. Ellis, Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, Miss Smith, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. John Riley, Mr. S. H. L. Townsend, Mrs. Kefill, Mrs. Thomas Hicks.

Catholic Protectory—Henry L. Hoguet, President; John E. Develin, Brother Adrian, (the Director,) Mr. Floyd.

Juvenile Asylum—Mr. A. R. Wetmore and Mr. Kingsley.

Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy—Unrepresented.

Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd—Mr. Barry.

Magdalen Benevolent Society—Mrs. Hoffman.

Union Home and School for Children of Volunteers—Unrepresented.

Foundling Asylum—John E. Develin, John O'Brien, Mrs. Theband, Mrs. Lummis, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Develin, Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Wallace.

Infant Asylum—Mr. Clark Bell and Dr. J. Foster.

Society for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled—A. R. Wetmore, Alexander Agnew, James Knight, M. D.

Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society—Myer Stern.

Children's Fold—The Rev. Dr. Peters and E. J. Patterson.

Infirmary for Women and Children—Lucius Tuckerman, Robert Haydock, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Mrs. R. Haydock, Mrs. J. T. Kirby, Miss Mary Cotton, Mrs. Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Thomas Hicks.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mr. Bronson, the Chairman, in opening the meeting, spoke as follows: "In 1865 the amount paid by the City to various asylums, reformatories, and other charitable institutions for the support and maintenance of inmates chargeable to the County was $136,650; the amount appropriated for the year 1880 is $996,257. In both these sums are included the charges for pupils in the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums; but in 1880, to arrive at the whole amount to be paid to private institutions for the support of the poor, the Excise fund must be added, which in 1879 amounted to $342,512. In 1865 the sum appropriated for the Department of Public Charities and Correction was $988,450; in 1880 it is $1,348,383. That is, the City of New-York paid $1,125,000 for the support of its dependent and criminal classes in 1865, when the City had a population of 726,386, (or about $1 50 per head,) while in 1880—only 15 years later—with an estimated population of 1,115,000, the City will spend about $2,600,000, or more than $2 50 per head. The facts presented seem to us a fitting subject for calling this conference, and we hope a free interchange of views may be had in reference to them. As a movement has been made in the Legislature with a view to reducing the per capita allowance, it has seemed proper to us to call your attention to the same."

At the conclusion of these remarks each institution was called upon in turn, and its representatives presented their views.

Mrs. A. S. Sullivan, speaking from prepared notes, showed that the cost of keeping women and children in the Nursery and Child's Hospital was such that the allowance now made to that institution could not be reduced without detriment to the inmates. She showed in detail the cost of keeping the women and children, and the necessity for giving them good and abundant food. Mrs. Mary A. Du Bois, from the same institution, submitted some observations in regard to the rules which should be observed in the conduct of the four institutions aided and supported by the City for the care of lying-in women and infants. She urged that every effort should be made to have orphans and deserted children adopted in private families as soon as possible. All children of 4 years should be placed in country village homes, thoroughly watched by agents appointed by the societies. Children of years of age who cannot be adopted should be removed from nurseries and placed under the care of Protestant or Catholic institutions already organized, or sent to the Children's Aid Society for future distribution.

Mr. Hoguet said they had, in the institution with which he was connected, investigated the cost of keeping the inmates with the closest scrutiny with a view to reduce the cost, and they had brought it down from $140 per capita, at which it was a few years ago, to a little over $129—a saving of about $10 per capita per year. There were no salaries paid to any officers in the institution; they had reduced their expenses to the lowest possible figure, and if the allowance made to the institution were reduced they would have to make up the deficiency from outside sources.

Mr. Kingsley said the Juvenile Asylum received an allowance of $110 per capita, but their champion beggar, Mr. Wetmore, begged from $10,000 to $20,000 a year more from friends, and with this and the public allowance they could just make both ends meet. Unless the cost of supplies should be increased they could paddle their own canoe, even with such a reduction of the per capita allowance as had been proposed. The institution was under large charges for placing children in homes in the West, which was the most satisfactory part of their work, but for this the City made no allowance. With the outside help they received, they were able to do this, but he should join with the representatives of other charities in objecting to any reduction of the allowance now made.

Mr. Barry, for the Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd, said there were no salaries paid to its officers, but with the most rigid economy they were only able to just cover expenses with the allowance they now received. Mrs. Hoffman, for the Magdalen Benevolent Society, said they received $110 per capita, while the expense of keeping the inmates was $128 per capita with the closest economy which could be exercised.

Mr. John E. Develin, for the Foundling Asylum, made a long speech strongly against the proposed reduction of the per capita allowance. There were no salaried officers in the asylum. They had an average of 1,550 children, and were at an immense expense for nurses, for which the City made no allowance. Mr. Develin then went into general considerations about the good work done by the charitable institutions, how they had increased morality and decreased crime, and in this way gave the public more than a full return for the money paid. He did not believe the bill to reduce the allowance would pass. Senators would be ashamed to pass such a measure.

Mr. Clark Bell, for the New-York Infant Asylum; Mr. Meyer Stern, for the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; Dr. Peters, for the Children's Fold of the City of New-York, and Mr. Lucius Tuckerman, for the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, spoke in turn for their respective institutions, showing the work that they did and the cost of it, and each objected to the proposed reduction.

Then Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, spoke, and his remarks started a general and exceedingly animated debate on the abuses of the charity system in the City. Mr. Gerry said that his society only had the care of children for a few hours. They placed them in charitable institutions, which took care of them, and if they did not the society took them out, and sometimes took the institution along also. He had to deal not with one but with all the institutions, and from this fact was able to take a broad view of this question. In his opinion, one of the chief evils of the charity system was the vast number of commitments of children made to the institutions. Parents who were well able to support their children had them committed. Men sometimes married a second time who had children by their first wife, and they would try all sorts of ingenious means to get their burden taken from them. When they could not get the children committed by criminal magistrates, they would go to civil magistrates to get it done. Mr. Gerry said he had had a bill prepared, which had been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Mitchell, forbidding the commitment of children except by Judges of the Supreme Court or by magistrates of a court having criminal jurisdiction. Institutions for the care of children were multiplying beyond the real needs. There are at present four institutions for the care of children in this City, which are sufficient for all demands, and which could even do more work than they are now called upon to do; yet, in face of this, there was a bill now before the Legislature to incorporate a Protestant Infant Asylum.

Mrs. Lowell—Yes, and we do not know who the incorporators are.

Mr. Gerry—And give it the same per capita allowance as the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

Mrs. Lowell next spoke at some length and with much animation of the abuses of the charity system of the City. She also, from her position, had to deal with all the institutions, and was able to take a broad view of the question. In her opinion, the City was paying too much for charity. She did not think it a matter of pride, as Mr. Develin had said, that the City paid $2,500,000 yearly for charity. It was tempting people to establish charitable institutions as a commercial speculation. She should like to believe that crime had been diminished, but it would have to be proved to her. She would say of her own knowledge that the 13 institutions represented here were well and economically managed, but there were others springing up which were not so. She then referred to the bill in the Legislature for incorporating the Protestant Infant Asylum, which had no incorporators mentioned in it. All the people would have to do who started this would be to hire a house, take in some children, and come to the City for its allowance. She knew another institution which was overcrowded, badly ventilated, and badly managed, and ought to be broken up. Mrs. Lowell did not mention the name of this institution at the time, but afterward gave it as the Deborah Nursery. The commitments made to the institutions were done without proper investigation. They could not depend upon the Police Magistrates to do this. She was in favor of organizing a central board, composed of representatives of the different institutions, being empowered to investigate the commitments and also to investigate the distribution of the children afterward. Mrs. Lowell suggested that a resolution to this effect be passed.

Mr. Hoguet thought it would be better to keep to the special object for which the meeting was called, viz., the abuses of the per capita system. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Clark Bell, and others spoke on this pressing subject, Mr. Bell stating that if institutions went on multiplying as they had been, making each its demands on the charity funds of the City, the end would be that there would be such a reaction in public sentiment that public aid would be cut off from charitable institutions entirely, and the good and the bad would be made to suffer indiscriminately. Mr. Gerry intimated that things were coming to such a pass that there would be an investigation of some charitable institutions, such as had been made two months ago. Finally, on the suggestion that Mrs. Lowell's proposed resolution would be too broad, the following was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of a member of each society represented at this conference, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, consider the question of the abuses of the per capita system of City relief and their remedies.

THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF THE SENATE BILL.

The following remonstrance against the passage of Senate bill No. 194 to amend the charter of this City has been extensively circulated for signatures:

"It destroys executive responsibility, without which good Municipal Government is impossible. It takes from the Mayor, the Chief Executive of the City, the power of nominating or appointing heads of departments, and vests the absolute power of appointment, without nomination by the Mayor, in a board of three officers, of whom the Mayor only was elected by the people for that purpose. After Jan. 1, 1881, appointments are to be made by the concurrent vote of all the members of a board, to consist of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and an Alderman to be chosen by a minority of the Board of Aldermen. Only one of this board is to be elected directly by the people for the discharge of this duty; and any member can prevent any appointment, except upon such terms as he may choose to exact, thus reviving the scheme of Tweed to make appointments and tenure of office depend upon the bargains of partisan leaders. Officers appointed by a majority vote of the board in 1880 will hold over so long as any one member of the subsequent board shall not agree to the appointment of their successors, thus creating an oligarchy of office-holders, irresponsible to the people, who can only be replaced by the concurrence of all the factions represented in the distribution of official power and spoils. The officers constituting this appointing board will be a majority of the Board of Finance, charged with the making of appropriations for the City Government, thus concentrating the money-raising power, the money-spending power, and the appointment of the favorites who are to spend it, in the hands of officers selected because of their subserviency to partisan influence. The efficient head of the Department of Public Works, Allan Campbell, is to be replaced by a dual head, and the same system is to be extended to other departments. Under this system, efficiency, economy, and the interests of the public will be lost sight of in the squabbles and bargains for place and patronage between political factions, each represented by an officer of equal authority with his associate, and with no arbiter to settle differences arising between them.

"The bill contains other features in our opinion most objectionable, as, for instance, the unconstitutional extension of the term of office of a head of a department by the Legislature, the removal of all restraint upon the replacement of subordinates by the new Commissioners, and the transfer to the Police Department of the collection and custody of the Excise moneys which are devoted to the maintenance of our charitable institutions. The waste and extravagance from the loose and inefficient administration which must result from the provisions of this bill, in our opinion, dwarf into insignificance the small reduction of salaries, which is urged as a reason for passing a measure framed in disregard of all sound principles of public administration. While the leading characteristics of this bill are thus vicious, its detailed provisions are so ambiguous that their meaning could only be determined by protracted and expensive litigation. Meanwhile the validity of the acts of Municipal authorities would be involved in doubt, which would tend to decrease revenue, invalidate assessment, and prevent improvements, while fostering extravagance and peculation."

"GENTLEMAN JO" INDICTED.

THE GRAND JURY CHARGE HIM WITH TRYING TO BLACK-MAIL DR. DIX.

The Grand Jury yesterday took up the case of Eugene Fairfax Williamson, alias "High Churchman," alias "Gentleman Jo," who was arrested for attempting to black-mail the Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church. The only witness examined was Superintendent Gayler, of the Post Office. A number of Williamson's postal cards, circulated for the purpose of annoying the family and injuring the reputation of Dr. Dix, were submitted, and an indictment for attempted extortion was promptly found and presented to Judge Gildersleeve, in General Sessions. The indictment is based on the letter in which Williamson informed Dr. Dix that his persecution could be stopped by the payment of $1,000, and threatened that if this sum was not paid information damaging to the reputation of the Rector of Trinity would be furnished the newspapers. This letter was signed "An old classmate—J. T. M.," and the indictment, which is found under chapter 288 of the Laws of 1878, sets forth that it was sent to Dr. Dix for the purpose of extorting money from that gentleman "against the statute made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of New-York." The offense constitutes a misdemeanor, which is punishable on conviction by a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250. Williamson will be arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve to-day, and will be defended by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan. It is probable that the defense of insanity will be interposed.

Williamson was brought up from cell 56 in the City Prison before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. His counsel stated that the Grand Jury had found an indictment against the prisoner, and the magistrate remarked that in that event it would be unnecessary to go into any examination, and added that as soon as the commitment was received from the District Attorney's office, he would discharge Williamson on the commitment issued under the original complaint made by the Hon. George Bliss. While he was speaking, a note was received from the District Attorney's office stating that a commitment, under the Grand Jury indictment, was on its way to the Tombs. Justice Bixby thereupon indorsed a discharge on his own commitment of the prisoner. The latter appeared depressed at the news of the Grand Jury's action. "Doesn't that look like a snap judgment?" asked he. "Or, rather isn't it 'railroading' my case?" He said he had received a number of letters during the day, and had written a number himself. He certainly fears the result of the indictment, and has from the very first expressed great anxiety about the complaint being pressed against him. He says the Tombs is "an awful place." He looks much worse than when he first entered the prison, and attributes the change to the care and worry incidental to his arrest and mental suspense. He continually reiterates the plea that he had no malice whatever in writing his flood of annoying letters to Dr. Dix.

COL. "MIKE" CREGAN AT THE BAR.

Among the prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, was Col. "Mike" Cregan, the Clerk of the Sixth District Civil Court. He had been arrested by Patrolman Keirns Finnerty, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of interfering with the officer in the proper discharge of his duty. Cregan's temper had been considerably ruffled by his sojourn in a cell in the Mercer-Street Police Station, and as he marched to and fro in front of the bar he denounced his arrest and detention as a great outrage. "The idea," he said, "of locking up the Clerk of one of the New-York courts in a cell was ridiculous and not to be borne." The officer who had arrested Cregan had also in custody James H. Carson, who keeps a drinking place at No. 48 East Thirteenth-street, and he stated to Justice Otterbourg that, at 2:20 A. M. yesterday, while passing Carson's place, he found a stranger on the sidewalk bleeding from several wounds on the head and face. The wounded man said he had been assaulted in Carson's place, and after his assailants had beaten him they threw him into the street. The officer went to Carson's place and attempted to enter, but he alleged that Cregan, who was in the place, held the door against him, seized him by the breast, and forced him out. Procuring assistance the officer forced his way into the saloon and arrested Carson for violating the Excise law, and Cregan for interfering with him in the discharge of his duty. They were locked up in cells at the Mercer-Street Police Station. Cregan did not deny that he had obstructed the officer, but contended that the policeman had no right to enter the place against the consent of the proprietor to arrest a person for assault without a warrant. The magistrate held this view of the matter and discharged Cregan from custody, but required Carson to give $100 bail for trial for violating the Excise law. Cregan gave bail for Carson and he was released. During the mêlée at the saloon, the man who was found bleeding on the sidewalk by Finnerty, and who claimed to have been beaten in the place, disappeared.

WRETCHEDNESS IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

Superintendent Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, learned yesterday that there was a family named Gordon in the tenement-house No. 342 West Thirty-ninth-street which needed assistance. Officer Lundberg investigated the matter, with Patrolman Fredericks, of the Twentieth Precinct. In squalid apartments on the fourth floor of the tenement-house they found John Gordon, aged 35; Margaret, his wife, aged 30, and their four children, named Katie, aged 9 years; John, aged 7; Robert, aged 5, and Joseph, aged 2 years. Gordon and his wife were both lying drunk on the floor, and the children were playing about the room. The woman was so drunk that she could not be roused, and was taken to the station-house in a cart. The room was filthy in the extreme and very scantily furnished. The children were filthy and dressed in rags and had a half-starved appearance. It was learned from the neighbors that Gordon and his wife are habitual drunkards, and continually neglected and abused their children. The youngest child was found to be suffering from severe burns on the lower portion of his body, which, it is said, were received by his having been dropped on a hot stove by his mother. This child was cared for at St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, in West Thirty-fourth-street. The other children were taken in charge by Officer Lundberg on behalf of the society. Gordon was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

THE INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION.

There were landed at Castle Garden, since Saturday, 2,479 immigrants. The City of Berlin brought 1,184, the Adriatic 594, the Spain 447, and the Maas 254. The number carried by the City of Berlin is the largest landed from one vessel since 1873, when the Egypt brought over 1,400. The total arrivals for March to date, foot up 19,635, which is considerably more than three times the aggregate for the entire month of March last year. A large proportion of the new arrivals were a very respectable class of Irish, nearly all of whom were provided with through tickets to the Far West. The passengers by the Maas were mainly Hollanders, bound for Wisconsin. Men, women, and children all wore heavy wooden shoes, and the women were decked out in a curious head-gear, composed of a cap of light muslin, to which was fastened a long cape. Many were handsomely embroidered, and the majority were ornamented by a large spiral cone of gilt wire, one of whose uses was apparently to fasten the cape to the hair. Some of the older matrons had quaint-looking straw hats stuck on top of their caps. They reported that there will be a very large immigration from Holland this year. Among the other arrivals were 126 more destitute Hungarians from the flooded districts, for whom the Commissioners were obliged to provide food yesterday. There is a good demand for skilled labor at present. The Commissioners yesterday received a note from the builders of the Rockaway Beach Hotel calling for 200 carpenters, and guaranteeing them two days' overwork per week. An iron firm also sent a request for 50 machinists.

A FIGHT BETWEEN BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

Hugh Donohue, of Eighth-street, Jersey City, is a brother of the wife of John Mahoney, who lives in the same neighborhood. Mrs. Mahoney has not lived with her husband for some time. Sunday she went to his house to demand some goods belonging to her, and he struck her. She called upon her brother to avenge her wrongs, and Donohue, armed with a carving-knife, sought the violent husband. There were some angry words; then Donohue stabbed Mahoney under the ear, making an ugly, but not dangerous, wound. He fled to New-York at once, and has not yet been arrested. Mrs. Mahoney, fearful of being taken into custody as an accessory, left her 6-weeks-old infant in an unfrequented hallway and fled, too.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 29:

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 32.6 by 98.9, No. 210 West 42d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 7th-av., for $30,000, to Edward Ferguson, plaintiff.

E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.5 by 81, No. 804 2d-av., south-east corner of 43d-st., for $14,700, to Samuel Wertheim.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John H. Riker, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 200 by 107.3 by 200.6 by 121.3, on East 57th-st., south side, 206.5 feet west of Avenue A, for $35,000, to John D. Lynch; and two-story frame dwelling and stable, with plot of land 100.4 by 200, on 1st-av., south-west corner of 58th-st., sold for $38,000, to same purchaser. Also, similar sale, John W. Searing, Esq., Referee, sold seven lots on East 62d-st., south side, extending from Avenue A to East River; also, land under water, adjoining above, for $17,500, to Stephen R. Fish.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Edward E. Wells, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 199.10 by 150, on 11th-av., east side, block front between 187th and 188th sts., for $4,000, to Philo Clarke, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by S. T. Meyer, of the six houses, with lots, on East 94th-st., west of 3d-av., was adjourned to April 12.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 29.

Birmingham-st., No. 7, 20x37.6; Hannah L. Covert and another to Jacob Covert and another	nom.
Water-st., No. 651, 16.8x70; George C. Grant and wife to Mary A. Grant	$3,000
William-st., s. w. s., 400 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt-av., 50x100; B. Schroeder, Executor, &c., to J. Kraser	1,800
3d-av., w. s., 77.8 ft. n. of 14th-st.; 23.7x79.8x irregular; Frances M. Snow to Sophia J. Briggs	nom.
5th-av., e. s., 75.8½ ft. n. of 95th-st., 25x100; E. H. Schell, Referee, to Sylvia A. Livingston	13,000
10th-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 40th-st., 74x100; Lewis Fink and wife to John Fink and another	18,250
17th-st., No. 22 West, 22.8x92; Sarah A. Fawcett and others to Laura F. De Coppet	25,000
41st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9; David Carr and wife to Harriet A. Carr	500
48th-st., No. 112 West, 20x100.5; Frances M. Snow to Sophia J. Briggs, ½ interest	7,500
49th-st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; William B. Michaels and others to Horace B. Forman	13,500
70th-st., No. 24 East, 20x100.5; Rebecca B. Morris and husband to Elizabeth A. Barker	38,000
94th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., to n. s. of Anthony's-lane, 220.4x—; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Anne A. Larmande	8,000
Same property; Anne A. Larmande to Louis A. Amoroux	28,740
77th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2; Anna L. Fisher to Elizabeth E. Willett and others	nom.
127th-st., n. s., 228.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 37.6x100.4; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Charles Schultz	9,000
7th-av., s. e. corner of 128th-st., 49.11x75; Daniel F. Hill to John Davidson	12,500
77th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2; Elizabeth E. Willett and others to Joseph Hewlett	10,100
8th-av., n. w. corner of 88th-st., 50.4x100; John B. Stevens and another, Executors, &c., to C. H. Ludington	28,000
8th-av., w. s., to e. s. New-av., from 145th to 146th st., entire block, 199.10x225; Martin M. Kellogg and another to William Thompson	23,000
8th-av., w. s., to e. s. New-av., from 144th to 145th st., entire block; Martin M. Kellogg and another to Julia W. Robbins	20,000
23d-st., No. 316 West, 22.6x98.9; Thomas C. Hage, mortgagee, &c., to Charles H. Dilley	19,000
Kings Bridge road, n. e. corner of Marrian-av., 24th Ward, Benjamin Berrian's homestead, 271x754x irregular; Franklin M. Berrian and others to Vernon K. Stevenson	10,500
116th-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x100.11; John C. Fry and others, Executors, &c., to John McMurray	8,000
55th-st., s. s., 144.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x100.5; James J. Flood to John McCloskey, (Cardinal)	nom.
69th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x95.11x irregular; Louis Lowenstein and another, Executors, &c., to Anastasia M. Murray	13,500
Same property; Louis Lowenstein and others to Anastasia M. Murray	nom.
11th-av., e. s., 25.2½ ft. n. of 95th-st., 100.8x100; and, also, w. s. 11th-av., 25.2½ ft. s. of 95th-st., 50.4x26.1½x51.2x35.7½; Thomas J. McCahill and wife to R. Fellman	15,025
35th-st., n. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9; John G. Corrigan and wife to John Coffey	7,500
Same property; John Coffey and wife to Mary Corrigan	7,500
127th-st., s. s., 172 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.8x99.11; John C. Fry and others, Executors, &c., to Jacob Shipsey	9,000
Woodlawn-st., Lot No. 3,557 in section 52; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Esther A. Brewster	122
Thompson-st., No. 224, 25x85; Maria Moss to Victor Vinet	8,000
Hester-st., n. s., 24.4 ft. w. of Eldridge-st., 18.3x50; William Kelp and wife to William Mathis	6,500
57th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5; William W. Elderkin to Albert F. Bellows	nom.
Same property; Henry Gitterman and wife to W. W. Elderkin	34,000
8th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25.10x97.8; Emanuel Kneisel and wife to F. J. Lambert	2,000
Same property; F. J. Lambert to Joseph Greenhard and wife	14,125
Madison-av., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. w. of King's Bridge road, 25x190; Michael Curran and another to Mary C. Ryan	nom.
43d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., to s. s. 44th-st., 25x200.10; Emma A. Totten to William Allen	nom.
62d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; Eugene Douglass to Mary E. Burns, ½ interest	1,300
52d-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12x100.5; Lewis E. Jackson wife to Henry King and wife	7,750
39th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; Emma A. Totten to Ira I. Trenee	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to G. H. De Loynes; bar-room on first floor of Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, 2 years, rent	$1,200
Ryan, J., to J. Filer; No. 320 East 50th-st., 1 year, rent	300
Townshend, J., to A. Miller; n. s. 103d-st., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100, 10 years, rent	50

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Church of St. Michael to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., to s. s. 32d-st., 4½ years	$60,000
Dayton, Cornelia A. J., and husband to E. R. Johnston; No. 109 West Broadway, 3 years	1,770
Elderkin, William W., to H. Gitterman; s. s. 57th-st., e. of 7th-av., 1 year	32,000
Fellman, R., to T. J. McCahill; e. s. 11th-av., n. of 95th-st., 3 years	8,000
Hewlett, J., to Elizabeth E. Willet; n. s. 77th-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years	7,500
Jewell, Selena H., to William H. Johnston; e. s. West Broadway, s. of White-st., 3 years	1,750
Keller, M., and wife to Caroline L. Macy; s. s. 89th-st., e. of 1st-av., 4 mortgages, 3 years, total	28,000
Keller, M., and wife to John H. Deane; same property, 4 mortgages, 1 year, total	2,000
Kemp, Margaret, to S. S. Baker; s. s. 19th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years	5,000
Kraser, J., to B. Schroeder, Executor, &c.; s. w. s. William-st., s. e. of Courtlandt-av., 3 years	600
Ludington, C. H., to J. B. Stevens and another, Executors, &c.; w. s. 8th-av., n. of 88th-st., 3 mortgages, 5 years, total	18,700
Lutz, A. J., and wife to R. Roosevelt; n. s. 14th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years	17,000
McCloskey, John, as Cardinal, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. 55th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year	12,000
McCloskey, John, as Cardinal, to Thomas J. O'Brien; same property, 1 year	1,975
McMurtry, J., to the Executors of William H. Fry, deceased; n. s. 116th-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years	6,500
Marsh, C. F., and others to Amos W. Brown; s. s. Railroad-av., n. of 9th-st., 3 years	2,500
Mathis, William, to William Kelp; n. s. Hester-st., w. of Eldridge-st., installments	1,000
Mills, Frances A., to W. H. Mead, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 99th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year	3,000
Mueller, E., and wife to H. Lanes; n. s. 8th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years	8,000
Murray, Anastasia M., and husband to L. Lowenstein and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 69th-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 years	3,100
Pymm, Mary, and others to G. G. Grinnell; w. s. 124th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years	5,000
Reed, Sarah F., and husband to Daniel Casley; n. s. 56th-st., east of 4th-av., 2 years	1,352
Reed, Sarah F., and husband to William Pickens; n. s. 56th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years	1,667
Schultz, J. S., and wife to Josepha M. Young, Executrix, &c.; No. 109 Cliff-st., 3 years	30,000
Silleck, W. P., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. s. 124th-st., to 125th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 mortgages, 1½ years, total	24,500
Speath, J., to William A. Gandwell; s. s. 107th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months	5,500
Speath, F., to William E. Mikels; same property	4,000
Termain, L. J., and wife to F. P. Doty; No. 211 8th-av., 5 years	4,000
Vinck, V., and wife to Augustus A. Levey; No. 226 Thompson-st., 5 years	5,600

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Blodgett, G. H., to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institute and Trust Company, of Vermont	$2,500
Bowery Savings Bank to Annie Jay	3,650
Corner, Adele C., to T. Corner, Sr.	11,500
Fowler, Lindley H., and another, Administrators, &c., to Maria A. Tuttle and another, 2 assignments, total	2,450
Hascall, B., to Thomas C. Hoge	7,000
Hatski, J., to Pauline Hatski	2,000
Kuhn, A., to William Sturnberg	nom.
Olwell, Maria L., to Victoria C. Olwell, 2 assignments, total	nom.
Olwell, Victoria C., to J. Olwell, 2 assignments, total	nom.
Ridabock, William S., to J. H. Ridabock	8,000
Taylor, Jane H., to William M. Lent	14,889
Willard, J., to L. B. Crane, 2 assignments	nom.
Zerkowski, Ricka, Executor, &c., to Harriet Gardiner	6,642

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD—A first-class residence, built for owner's use, situated on Prospect-av., near Westchester road; 3½ acres of ground, thoroughly drained; fine stable; abundance of fruit; fine lawn, hedges, and evergreens; convenient to stations, steam-boat, and elevated road; house in good condition; three stories, with French roof, containing 13 rooms, besides bath, butler's pantry, store-rooms, kitchen, laundry, and cellar; house supplied with gas and water. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 152 Broadway.

$700 CASH ONLY, FOR A FIRST-CLASS 20-foot front house, 11 rooms, with improvements complete; lot 20x100; North New-York, Twenty-third Ward; splendid location; eight minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge; will be sold as a sacrifice; the interest and tax will not exceed the rent of an ordinary flat in town; your last chance to secure the cheapest houses now offering. THOMAS OVERINGTON, No. 119 East 129th-st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP and basement brown-stone residence, elegantly furnished, for sale or rent; all improvements, and in perfect order; finely located, No. 20 East 72d-st., within five minutes of all important places in Central Park. JOHN FOLEY, No. 2 Astor House.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE 9TH-AV. LOTS AND plots, corner of 56th, 61st, 75th, 77th, 84th, 85th, 118th, and 119th sts.; also, valuable Boulevard plots, corners of 62d, 63d and 69th sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—CORNERS OF 62d, 77th, 88th, and 89th sts. Also, lots between 47th and 48th, 81st and 82d, 83d and 84th, 88th and 89th, 115th and 116th sts. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT FULL-SIZE DWELLING, with dining, chamber, and laundry extension; 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine-st., 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT NASSAU-ST. CORNER, over 50 feet front and extra depth; present rent-roll $18,000, but when the present leases expire will rent for $25,000; price, $250,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, 20x60x100, West 57th-st.; hard wood on three floors; ready to occupy; price, $32,000. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,505 Broadway, south-west corner of 44th-st. Open evenings.

HARLEM.—CALL AND EXAMINE OUR LISTS of houses. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT FULL-SIZE houses, Nos. 15 and 17 East 61st-st. and Nos. 12, 16, and 18 East 66th-st.; open Sunday. BREEN & NASON, No. 341 East 59th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON 34th-st., near Central Park. Also, one on 29th-st., east of Madison-av. Apply to W. CRUIKSHANK, No. 37 Astor House.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone full-size house, No. 20 West 38th-st. JOHN S. MATHEWS.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., a medium-sized house; it is a perfect gem. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT, 21x70 FEET, corner of South and Montgomery sts. Apply to JOHN CROLIUS, No. 81 Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT AUCTION at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

TUESDAY, MARCH 30. EXECUTOR'S SALE:

No. 176 SPRING-STREET—Near Thompson; good brick house and lot.

MINETTA-LANE—North side, 80 feet east of 6th-av.; vacant lot 21.5x100.

BROOKLYN, No. 318 FLUSHING-AVENUE—Near Classon; large plot, with two fine houses.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31. PARTITION SALE:

NINTH-AVENUE—South-west corner 84th-st.; brick house and lot.

NINTH-AVENUE—North-east corner 85th-st.; full lot.

NINTH-AVENUE—North-west corner 100th-st.; four lots and house.

TENTH-AVENUE—North-east corner 54th-st.; lot and three houses.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1. PARTITION SALE:

GREENE-STREET—West 3d, north-east corner; six fine brick houses.

WOOSTER-STREET—Nos. 239 and 241, near 4th-st.; two houses.

NOS. 24 AND 26 GREENWICH-AVENUE—Near West 10th-st.; two brick houses.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

YONKERS—Fine plot on Odell-av.

No. 504 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near 10th-av.; brick house.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6. EXECUTOR'S SALE:

No. 540 BROADWAY—Near Spring-st.
No. 154 WASHINGTON—Corner Liberty-st.
NOS. 533 AND 535 CANAL-STREET.
NOS. 28 AND 30 WEST THIRD-STREET.
No. 55 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.
SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET AND ELEVENTH-AVENUE—North-east corner; five lots.
SEVENTIETH-STREET—Near 9th-av.; three lots.
HUDSON RIVER WATER-FRONT—At 77th-st.
WEST END-AVENUE—79th and 80th sts.; eight lots.
NINETY-THIRD-STREET—Near 10th-av.; two lots.
GRAND BOULEVARD—Near 110th-st.; one lot.
FLATBUSH—Adjoining Brooklyn line; ten acres.
BRANCHBURG—Near Long Branch; country seat.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

NINETY-FIRST-STREET—Near 5th-av.; three fine lots.
NINTH-AVENUE—Between 77th and 78th sts.; five lots.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

A.—VALUABLE EAST SIDE BOULEVARD AND 79TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED BY THE NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, to sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 50 VALUABLE LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE EASTERN BOULEVARD, AVENUE A, 1ST-AV., 79TH AND 80TH-STS.

This valuable Property will first be offered in one plot or parcel, and if not sold as a whole, will be sold in plots of four lots each. Terms at sale.

For maps and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE. TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1880.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Edward Minturn, deceased.

NOS. 176 AND 177 SOUTH-STREET—North-east corner of Roosevelt-st., two four and five story brick stores and warehouses, each about 31.4x79; lots about 84 feet deep.

NOS. 325, 327, AND 329 WATER-STREET AND No. 124 ROOSEVELT-STREET—South-east corner of Roosevelt-st., three five-story brick tenements, connected, with four stores; size about 67.2 2-3x about 57; lot about 67 feet deep.

Also, an undivided interest in Pier No. 28 East River.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 32 WEST 12th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 30, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the Executors of Oliver White, deceased.

WEST TWELFTH-STREET.—The handsome four-story brown-stone English basement dwelling No. 32 West 12th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 21x60 feet, contains two bath-rooms and water-closets; lot 103.3 feet.

Maps, &c., at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY NOS. 16 AND 18 COENTIES-SLIP, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF FRONT-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 30, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

COENTIES-SLIP, NOS. 16 AND 18—North-east corner of Front-st., lot 26.1x67.10 feet, with five-story brick buildings covering whole of the lot, with fine cellar scowed.

Maps, &c., at office of Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY NO. 23 LEROY-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y.:

LEROY-ST., No. 23—Lot, 26x90 feet, with buildings thereon, consisting of two-story frame building 22x28 feet on front of lot, and three-story brick building 25x25 on rear.

Maps, &c., at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N.Y.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS, AUCTIONEERS, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1880, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, desirable property on Boulevard and 63d-st.; Riverside-av. and 97th-st.; 70th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 103d-st.; 4th-av., corner 105th-st.; 111th and 112th sts., between 7th and 8th avs. Maps and particulars with Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

WATER-FRONT FARM AT AUCTION. March 31; for particulars address J. BANVARD, No. 245 West 25th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. F. RAYMOND, AUCTIONEER. OFFICE, NO. 41 PINE-ST.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION. WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of Benjamin T. Kissam, Esq., Referee.)

NOS. 560, 562, 564, AND 566 BROADWAY, SOUTH-EAST CORNER PRINCE-STREET—The valuable lots of land, with the improvements thereon, and the premises adjoining in the rear thereof, No. 76 Prince-st., said premises together being 97 feet 11½ inches on Broadway and 124 feet 9½ inches on Prince-st.

NOS. 622 AND 624 BROADWAY—Running through to Crosby-st., 50 feet on Broadway and 70 feet on Crosby-st.—The valuable lots of land, with improvements, known as the OLYMPIC THEATRE PROPERTY.

No. 156 FIFTH-AVENUE—The lot of land, with the 4½-story brown-stone-front building and one-story brick building on rear, 26 feet front and 120 feet deep, subject to easement of alleyway across rear 10 feet.

No. 31 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—The three-story and basement brick dwelling, 22 feet 4½ inches front and 70 feet 6 inches deep.

No. 1,261 BROADWAY—The lot, with four-story brick store and dwelling, and the premises adjoining same in the rear known as No. 526 6th-av. The lot, with four-story brick store and dwelling.

One lot of LAND, north side Freeman-st., 250 feet west Oakland-st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

For maps and particulars apply to the Referee, No. 59 William-st., or JACKSON & MARTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 140 Nassau-st., or the Auctioneer, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—DElightful country seat of the late L. H. Holmes, on Shippan Point, at Stamford, Conn., 10 minutes' drive from station and steam-boat; location healthy; house in good condition; three stories, containing 12 rooms besides basement; commodious carriage-house, stables, and barn, and farmer's cottage; 16 acres of good land, running to water, with fruit and ornamental trees. Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, the 13th day of April, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Inquire of CHARLES P. HOLMES or JONATHAN MARSHAL, at No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—WEST-SIDE HOUSES, GOOD NEIGHborhood, 73d-st., between 9th-av. and Boulevard, or Public Drive, north side of the street, 16 three-story and 9 four-story high-stoop first-class dwellings; brick sewer, gas, and high service Croton water in the street; plumbing perfect; all put up by day's work; furnaces, ranges, chandeliers, and gas-fixtures all in.

Rent of three-story houses, $900 per annum.
Rent of four-story houses, $1,000 per annum.
Also, store on the corner to let at $75 per month.
For further particulars apply to JAMES MEEHAN, No. 34 Union-square.

A PARTY HIRING A HOUSE SHOULD IMmediately put up a Germicide in the water-closet, it being a continuous disinfector and deodorizer of sewer-gas; terms, when rented, 20 cents per week, which includes disinfectants and attendance. Send for circular. The GERMICIDE CO., Nos. 322 and 324 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING, NO. 321 Pearl-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., 25x90 ft., with basement and sub-cellar; the first floor and basement will be rented separately if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING, WELL LOcated, between Broadway and 5th-av.; in perfect order; pier-glass, cornices, and window-shades; rent to a small family, $1,300 a year. Apply to P. H. GRADY, No. 912 6th-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLAT, 7 rooms and bath, 17th-st., Stuyvesant-square. Rent $45. L. J. CARPENTER, 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

NO. 349 5TH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—FOUR-story dwelling; rent very moderate to a strictly private family. L. J. CARPENTER, 56 E. 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES—West 92d-st., one block from Elevated Railroad; rent, $700 per year. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,505 Broadway, south-west corner of 44th-st. Open evenings.

A HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED, VERY convenient house; 10 rooms; rent moderate; No. 147 East 36th-st. Seen from 3 to 6 P. M.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS to let in choice locations. R. W. WILLIAMS, West 47th-st., one door from 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

STEAM POWER.—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 188 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, JUST COMpleted, a first-class residence, beautifully and healthfully located; fine lawns, hedges, and evergreens; 14 rooms, beside bath and laundry; hard-wood finish on first floor; wood mantels; grates; plumbing and ventilation perfect; plot, 2½ acres. Also, will be completed in April, an elegant house, about the same size, with 1½ acres; fine large grove; appointments and surroundings unsurpassed. Also, a house, 12 rooms, nearly new, in perfect order; one acre in lawn and grove. All are offered at much less than they can be built for now. Terms easy to good parties. D. T. WARREN, No. 470 Broadway, 11 to 3.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—THE elegant country seat (French château) of Mr. Francis Cottinet, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson; 35 acres of the most beautifully laid out grounds; macadamized roads; fine old shade trees; entrance to the mansion is approached through a grove of large old maples. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one of the finest places on Harlem Railroad, one hour and half from City; dwelling, farm-house, barns, &c., all in good order, with 225 acres; gardens well stocked with fruit; running water from pure spring supplies all parts of house and barns. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms, or exchanged for improved City property. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE—A HANDsome residence property of about three acres; lawn, flower-beds, croquet ground, large shade trees, variety choice fruit, fine vegetable garden, and stable; house is handsomely frescoed, has 12 rooms, with gas and all City improvements, in perfect order; seven minutes' walk to depot. HOWE & PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., N. Y.

INTERLAKEN.—FOR SALE—THE SUMMER residence of the late Frank Leslie, Esq., situated on Lake Saratoga; 92 acres. House, Stables, Conservatories, Gardener's Cottage, Furniture, Ornaments, Steam-yacht, Sail-boats. The establishment complete. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., or V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 35 East 17th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ARLINGTON, N. J., 28 minutes from City, residence, 10 rooms; frescoed walls, marble mantels, furnace, heaters, driven well; plot 75x100, in lawn; price, $3,000; rent, $300. Photograph and particulars GEO. H. BEISER, No. 422 Broadway, up stairs.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER, STATEN ISLAND SOUND. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, AT New-Hamburg-on-the-Hudson, 15 minutes from depot, a gentleman's furnished residence—modern house with all improvements—together with stable and 12 acres of land; high ground, with extended river and mountain views; garden planted; terms moderate. Address EDWARD R. SATTERLEE, No. 81 Cedar-st.

OCEANIC, N. J.—TO RENT, A FINE LARGE house, on high ground, near the river, with nine bedrooms, and all conveniences; fully furnished. Also, a place on the water at Oceanic; nine bedrooms, stable, and outbuildings, &c.; furnished. Other houses in the vicinity to let. Catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT COTTAGES TO LET.—Full particulars and catalogues from CHARLES S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT, 15 ROOMS, FURNISHED; Little Neck Bay; gas, water, bath-house; one hour from Wall-st.; private family. MORGAN or LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, HALF HOUR BY rail, a very desirable moderate-sized house on high ground, in perfect order; rent reasonable. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 164 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON HIGH GROUND, LONG ISLAND, one hour from Hunter's Point, house, 16 rooms; carriage-house; 10 acres ground; $300 per annum. JONES, No. 51 Wall-st., second story.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR RENT AND SALE every variety of residence property. EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York. (This neighborhood specialty.)

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TILL JULY—BY A FAMILY OF adults; handsome furnished flat; eight rooms or more; in a first-class apartment-house; good opportunity to sub-let. Address BARCLAY, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs.

Wholesale and Retail.

Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., Nos. 366 and 368 Canal-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, $40, $50, $75; 7-octave, fine tone, $90; one do., little used, $140; magnificent rosewood upright, $150, a bargain; 7-octave Chickering Piano, cheap; Organs, $30 upward; $3, $4, and $5 monthly taken until paid for. Second-hand instruments bought, sold, and exchanged. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ABRAM H. DAILEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY WEED, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Weed & Becker Manufacturing Company, at 11 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated December 20th, 1879. HENRY C. FISHER, GEORGE L. WEED, } Executors.

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DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPT.

Easter Novelties in Neckwear—Fancy Cambric, Percale, and White Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, ready-made or to order—Silk Pongee and Cambridge Cheviot Pajamas, Smoking Jackets and Robes de Chambres, Silk and Linen Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE. Send for circular.

IRON RAILS.

CLARK, POST & MARTIN, NO. 34 PINE-ST., Importers OF Steel and Iron Rails, Old Rails, Wrought Scrap, Spiegel and Bessemer Pig Iron.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
H. A. V. POST.
A. N. MARTIN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR LEASE—FROM APRIL 1, THE WELL known BOSTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS, No. 394 Federal-st., Boston.

The factory is in good running order, and the facilities first class.

Inquire of JAMES EDMOND, (proprietor for the past 16 years, but on account of ill-health relinquishes the care of Manufacture,) or of GEORGE BROOKS, No. 90 High-st.

Also, (on same premises,) the ARCHITECTURAL TERRA-COTTA WORKS.

The factories will be rented together, or separate, and offer favorable opportunity to parties engaged in the manufacture of Fire-Clay or Terra-Cotta Goods, the outlook for which is now very promising.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1880.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, March 18, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1880, at the office of the company, 96th-st. and 2d-av. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 24 and be reopened April 6. JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787. KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., New-York, March 24, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at this office TUESDAY, April 6, 1880. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, New-York, March 29, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this company will close at THREE o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the THIRD day of April next, (for the purposes of the next annual election,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the Seventh day of May next. C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close at THREE o'clock, P. M., on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of April next, (for the purposes of the next annual election,) and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the Sixth day of May next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, New-York, March 27, 1880.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE Fourth Class, also for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of April next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHRYSOLITE SILVER MINING COMPANY, ROOMS NOS. 51 TO 57 BORREL BUILDING, No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1880.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a regular monthly DIVIDEND (No. 5) of TWO PER CENT. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($200,000,) or ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, out of the fifth month's net earnings, payable at the Central Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., on the 27th of March.

Transfer-books will close March 25 and reopen March 30. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 23, 1880.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend of 3½ per cent. out of net earnings has been declared, payable at the office of the company on and after April 10, prox. to stockholders as registered at the close of business on the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from April 1 to 12 inclusive. Checks will be remitted non-residents on receipt of address. F. H. SHORT, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION-SQUARE, 4TH-AV. AND 18TH-ST., New-York, March 23, 1880.

TO THE HOLDERS OF ONE MILLION OF bonds of the NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1882.

The company will pay par and accrued interest for the whole or any part of the above bonds, upon presentation of the same at their office on or before April 15, 1880.

By order of the Executive Committee, CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STEAM CABLE TOWING COMPANY, NO. 40 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—The interest due April 1, 1880, on the Registered Six per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on that day to the registered owners thereof, at the banking-house of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. EMERSON FOOTE, President. New-York, March 29, 1880.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK CITY, New-York, March 29, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT THEIR quarterly meeting, held this day, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, from the net earnings, payable on and after April 1, prox., until which time transfer-books will be closed. JNO. S. BUSH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., MARCH 24, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY consolidated mortgage bonds. Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1880.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1880, ON the SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1908, series A, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, will be paid in cash on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, maturing April 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton Income.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago First Mortgage.
Mississippi River Bridge Co. First Mortgage.

No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1880.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, due 1st April, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 63 William-st., on and after that date. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 26th March, 1880.

COUPONS OF FIRST AND SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company due 1st April, 1880, will be paid at the Corbin Banking Company, No. 115 Broadway. GILES E. TAINTOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, HOUSTON, March 25, 1880.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1880, FROM the CONSOLIDATED 8 PER CENT. BONDS of this company will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. E. W. CAVE, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY CO.—The coupons due April 1, 1880, of the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the company's office, 120 Broadway, New-York City. A. DUPRAT, Ass't Treas.

FINANCIAL.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO., BANKERS, 45 WALL-ST., N. Y.

I. N. PHELPS, JAMES STOKES, ANSON PHELPS STOKES, F. P. OLCOTT.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS, CIRCULAR NOTES, AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS, AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Buy and Sell on Commission, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

4703	4556	5797	4711	5233	5886	4232	4583
5506	5687	5174	5253	5 805	4510	5894	4676
4112	4719	5744	5826	3867	5889	3900	....
5965	4635	4289	5644	6057	5880	5877	....
4319	4480	5187	5534	5183	6325	4681	....

Being one per cent. of Twenty-nine hundred and fifteen Bonds outstanding, (including those paid and held in Sinking Fund,) plus the interest that would have accrued on the Bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said Bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the first day of June, 1880, at which date interest on said above designated Bonds will cease. Dated March 20, 1880.

HENRY F. VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE,
[L. S.] Notary Public, (31,) New-York County.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of Atchison, Colorado, and Pacific Railroad Co. First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

WANTED.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Bonds and Stock.
Atlanta and Charlotte R. R. Stock and Bonds.
Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Stock.

We make a specialty of buying and selling Southern securities of all kinds. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

FRITZ LEWIS, 57 Second-st., Baltimore, Md.

References—John S. Norris, Pres't First N. Bank, and Robert Mickle, Cashier of N. Union Bank of Md., Baltimore.

THE DENVER CITY CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Capital stock, $5,000,000; 500,000 shares, par value, $10.

Location of mines, Fryer Hill, Leadville, Colorado, adjoining the famous "Robert E. Lee" Mine.

Subscription books now open at the office of the company, No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. WRIGHT, President.

OFFICE OF THE BULWER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, March 2d, 1880.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named company, for the election of seven Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1880, (Second Wednesday in April,) at 1 o'clock P. M. on that day, at the office of the company, room No. 27 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

Transfer-books will be closed on Friday, April 2, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until after the annual meeting. WILLIAM WILLIS, Secretary.

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA, TEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS.

Faith of the State pledged to protect the holders of the bonds.

For sale by HATCH & FOOTE, 12 WALL-STREET.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND EDISON ORE MILLING Company Stock BOUGHT AND SOLD BY MOLLER & CO., NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY J. S. STANTON, No. 19 NASSAU-ST.

J. S. STANTON, No. 19 NASSAU-ST., WILL BUY NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES.

THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed from April 5 next to May 6, in order to prepare for the special meeting of stockholders to be held at St. Louis May 5. Per order of the Executive Committee. O. D. ASHLEY, Transfer Agent.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—The coupons due April 1, 1880, on the first mortgage (pink) bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place. CORNELIUS B. GOLD, President.

A.—ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. STOCK and Bonds. New-Jersey Midland Stock and Bonds. Missouri Pacific Stock. New-York and Oswego Midland Stock. Wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., 3 Wall-st.

COUNTY BONDS OF MISSOURI, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA wanted by TOBEY & KIRK, No. 4 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA and Highgate Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st.; stockholders bring stock.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c. &c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, 32d-st., and 6th-av. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. OPEN from 10 to 3; MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, 10 to 7. JOHN W. BRITTON, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.—THE CREDitors of the Clairmont Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to present their claims, with the proper vouchers therefor, for audit, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed Receiver of said bank, before TUESDAY, April 13, 1880, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York City. Office hours, 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. CLARK BROOKS, Receiver, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Certificate No. 565, issued Oct. 11, 1873, in name of Peter Townsend, for 50 shares of the capital stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

The public are respectfully cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped and application having been made for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the one lost. CLARK, DODGE & CO. New-York, March 6, 1880. No. 51 Wall-st.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also every facility for moving, packing, boxing and shipping. Also low rates.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 29.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4½s, C., '91.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 6s R., '81.
$10,000....103⅞	$22,000....107	1,500....105⅛
U. S. 4½s R., '91.	U. S. 5s R., '81.	10,000....105⅜
10,000....103⅞	15,000.b.c.103¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s C. '81.	U. S. 4½s C. '91.	U. S. 6s C. '81.
$8,500....103¼	2,000....103⅞	175,000....105⅛

SALES TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 29.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, March 29—P. M.

The week opened with a rather dull market on the Stock Exchange, and the fluctuations, as a rule, were not very important. In some few stocks, however, the variations were wide, prominent among these being Houston and Texas and Nashville and Chattanooga, both of which declined sharply. The general list opened at a lower range of prices, but without any particular pressure to sell being manifested. About midday, the market exhibited a slightly better tone, and an advance of ¼ to 2 ₱ cent. took place, St. Paul and Minneapolis and St. Paul and Sioux City leading the upward movement. In the afternoon, there was a reaction, which, however, seemed to be entirely due to the close working of the Money market. In the final sales a firmer feeling again prevailed, and there was some recovery from the lowest point. Investment shares were generally very well held.

The transactions aggregated 197,953 shares, including 24,020 Pacific Mail, 17,450 Erie, 13,500 Northern Pacific, 13,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13,135 New-York Central, 10,550 Western Union, 10,000 Lake Shore, 9,800 Nashville and Chattanooga, 8,125 Manhattan, 7,800 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,838 Wabash, 5,000 Sioux City, 4,600 Kansas and Texas, 4,218 St. Paul, 3,800 North-west, 3,520 Little Pittsburg, 3,500 Iron Mountain, 3,450 Illinois Central, and 3,400 St. Paul and Minneapolis.

North-west common rose to 96⅝, fell off to 95½, and closed at 96; the preferred sold at 110@110¼; St. Paul rose to 85¼, fell off to 84⅝, and recovered to 81¾, ex dividend of 3½ ₱ cent.; the preferred sold at 107½@107½; Lake Shore fell off from 108¼ to 107½, and closed at 107⅝; Canada Southern declined from 66¼ to 65½; Erie fell off from 44⅜ to 44, and rallied to 44¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 94⅛, fell off to 93, and rallied to 93⅜; Delaware and Hudson rose to 86, and declined to 85; New-Jersey Central fell off from 85 to 84½, and closed at 84¾; Reading sold at 69⅜@69¾; New Central Coal rose from 34⅜ to 35, and declined to 34; St. Paul and Minneapolis advanced from 57½ to 59½, reacted to 58¼, and recovered to 58⅝; St. Paul and Sioux City rose from 44¼ to 45½, reacted to 44¼, and rallied to 44¾; the preferred declined from 80 to 79¼; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern rose to 80⅛, and reacted to 79; C., C., C. and I. advanced from 79 to 79¾, fell off to 78¾, and closed at 79; Chesapeake and Ohio rose to 23⅞, fell off to 23¼, and recovered to 23¾; C., C. and I. C. declined from 16⅜ to 15¾, and closed at 16; Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 36½ to 35½; preferred from 71⅝ to 70; Houston and Texas from 80 to 75; the last named closed at 77; Lake Erie and Western declined from 35½ to 35, and finally sold at 35⅛; Ontario and Western rose from 26½ to 27⅛, and reacted to 26⅝; Kansas and Texas declined from 44½ to 43½; Mobile and Ohio from 24½ to 23; Nashville and Chattanooga rose from 81 to 82, and declined to 76⅞; Northern Pacific broke from 31¾ to 29¼, and recovered to 30⅝; the preferred dropped from 53⅞ to 51⅞, recovered to 53, and finally sold at 52½; Ohio and Mississippi rose to 37¾, declined to 36¾, and closed at 37; Wabash fell off from 43¾ to 43½; the preferred advanced from 68⅞ to 69¼, and later sold at 68⅝; Iron Mountain fell off from 57⅜ to 57⅛, and closed at 57½; Union Pacific rose from 87½ to 88, and Central Pacific from 77½ to 78, with closing sales at 87½ and 77½, respectively; Manhattan Elevated rose to 36¾, declined to 35⅛, and closed at 35½; New-York sold at 118⅜; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy declined to 144⅞; Chicago and Alton rose to 116; New-York Central advanced to 132⅞ and closed at 132½; Illinois Central rose to 108⅜, fell off to 107¼, and closed at 107½; Pacific Mail declined from 40 to 38½, and closed at 38⅞; Western Union fell off from 106¼ to 104½, and closed at 105⅝; Atlantic and Pacific declined from 42½ to 41½. Among mining shares, Central Arizona declined to 7½, Standard to 31, and Sutro to 2¾; Little Pittsburg opened at 9½, rose to 9⅝, fell off to 8½, and recovered to 9; Colorado Coal and Iron advanced to 42½, and fell off to 41⅝.

The Money market worked rather closely at intervals during the day, but the stringency was doubtless largely, if not entirely, due to artificial manipulation. In some instances as high as 1-16 was paid for accommodation on pledge of stock collateral, but in the majority of instances good borrowers supplied their requirements at 5 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@6 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16; Charleston scarce, buying ⅛@3-16, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 150@175 premium; bank 250 premium; St. Louis, 50c. discount; Chicago, 60c. discount, and Boston, 25c. discount.

To-day being observed as a holiday on the London Stock Exchange, we are without our usual advices from that centre. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 83f. 5c.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak in tone on a small volume of business. The nominal asking rates for bankers' bills were reduced from $4 86 to $4 85½ for long, and from $4 89 to $4 88½ for demand, with actual business at concessions of ½@1 cent from these figures. Cables were quoted at about $4 88, and commercial at $4 83@$4 83½.

Government bonds were strong throughout the day, and prices were ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. higher than at the close on Saturday. The greatest improvement was in 4½s, which rose to 108½. New 4s sold at 107, and 6s of 1881 at 105½. The advance failed to induce any large offerings, and business was, consequently, restricted. Railroad mortgages were somewhat irregular. The issues commanding high prices were in good request throughout the day. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds advanced from 119 to 120; Erie consolidated gold 7s rose to 118½; Buffalo, New-York and Erie Firsts sold at 124; Harlem Firsts at 126; New-York Central Firsts at 126@126¼; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Firsts, Purchasing Committee receipts at 130½@131; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s at 120⅞; Fort Wayne Firsts at 130; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts rose to 92½; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes fell off to 90½, and recovered to 91⅛; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced to 91⅛, and later sold at 91; do., funded 5s fell of to 84⅞ and closed at 85; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts after rising to 105¼, sold at 104⅞@105; C. C. and I. C. Firsts rose to 83; Kansas and Texas Firsts sold at 102½@102⅜, and Seconds at 68½@68⅜. In State bonds, the dealings were confined to District of Columbia 3.65s and Alabama, Class A, which were weak, the former declining from 94 to 92½, and the latter from 62 to 61.

The consideration under which the consolidated sinking fund bondholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad were compelled to accept par for a certain number of bonds annually, with interest to cease July 1, 1880, has been abrogated as to future drawings.

A Washington dispatch states that Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, on Saturday signed decrees terminating the lease and Receivership and restoring its road to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company; also turning over the entire line, which has been in dispute with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company for the last two years, between Cañon City and Leadville to the Denver and Rio Grande Company, and dismissing all suits. This is the end of a long and severe legal warfare, involving the well-known struggle for the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas and the contest of last Summer for the possession of the old Rio Grande Road. The line to Leadville will now be completed in two or three months. The compromise thus perfected is based upon a treaty of peace for 10 years between the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, the Union and Kansas Pacific, and the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Companies and all their subsidiary companies.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1880.

Receipts	$1,459,628 49
Payments	1,040,575 33
Balance, coin	105,446,176 59
Balance, note	5,378,934 09

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 29.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107⅛	107
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅛	108½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103½
Adams Express	113½	113½
American Express	59	57½
Albany and Susquehanna	107½	107½
Alton and Terre Haute	25	25
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	68	69
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42½	41½
American District Telegraph	74¾	74¾
Boston Water Power	16½	16½
Boston Air Line	50	50
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	79½	79
Canton	58½	58½
Canada Southern	66	65½
Climax Mining	1⅛	1
Caribou Mining	3	3
Central Arizona	7⅝	7½
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	41½	38½
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79	79
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅞	23⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	30	31
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	26	26
C. C. and I. C.	16¼	16
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	147	144⅞
Chicago and Alton	114¼	116
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	58	58⅝
Chicago and North-west	96¼	96
Chicago and North-west pref.	110	110⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	85	*81¾
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	107	107½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	187	187
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111¼	111
Consolidation Coal	36	36
Cumberland Coal	20	20
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	93⅝	93⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	85¾	85
Excelsior Mining	20	20
Frankfort and Kokomo	22	22
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36½	35½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	71½	70
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	34	34
Houston and Texas	81½	77
Illinois Central	107¾	107½
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West.	30	30
Central Pacific	77	77½
Ohio Central	24	24
Keokuk and Des Moines	14¼	14¼
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	36¼	36¼
Lake Shore	108¼	107⅝
Lake Erie and Western	35¼	35⅛
La Plata	6	6
Louisville and Nashville	162	162
Little Pittsburg	9	9
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	95	95
Manhattan Railroad	36⅞	35½
Mariposa	3	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	10	10
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	7	7
Metropolitan Railroad	110	110
Michigan Central	92	92
Mobile and Ohio	23¾	23
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	44	43⅝
Morris and Essex	108	108
Maryland Coal	26	26
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	82	78
New Central Coal	35	34
New-Jersey Central	85	84¾
New-York Central	132¾	132½
New-York and New-Haven	160	160
New-York Elevated	119	118⅜
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	44⅜	44¼
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	69	69
Northern Pacific	31⅞	30⅝
Northern Pacific pref.	53	52½
Ohio and Mississippi	37½	37
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	76	75
Ontario Mining	37	37
Oregon Railway and Navigation	109	109
Pacific Mail	40	38⅞
Panama	183	183
Pennsylvania	210	210
Philadelphia and Reading	69¼	69⅜
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118	118
Pullman Palace Car Company	117	117
Quicksilver	17	17
Quicksilver pref.	70	70
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	30	30
Rensselaer and Saratoga	120	120
Standard Mining	31¼	31
Sutro Tunnel	2⅞	2¾
St. Louis and San Francisco	42	42
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	55	55
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	80	80
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	57	57½
St. Paul and Sioux City	44	44¾
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	80	79¼
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	26	26
Union Pacific	87	87½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	43	43½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	68	68⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108
Western Union Telegraph	106	105⅝
United States Express	49	48

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	57½	57½	200
Amie Mining	2½	2½	100
Alton and Terre Haute pf.	69	69	700
Atl. and Pacific Tel.	42½	41½	1,400
B., C. R. and Northern	80⅛	79	1,600
Canada Southern	66¼	65½	1,100
Central Arizona	7½	7½	700
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	40	38½	300
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79¾	78¾	2,450
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅞	23¼	900
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	31	31	200
Col. Chic. and Ind. Cen.	16⅜	15¾	1,225
Chicago, B. and Quincy	146⅞	144⅞	570
Chicago and Alton	116	116	200
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	59½	57½	2,400
Chicago and North-west	96⅝	95½	2,500
Chic. and North-west pf.	110¼	110	300
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	85¼	84⅝	3,600
C., M. and St. Paul pref.	107½	107½	618
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111	111	100
Col. Coal and Iron	42½	41⅝	1,595
Central Pacific	78	77½	1,900
Del., Lack. and West.	94⅛	93	13,300
Del. and Hudson Canal	86	85	3,000
Excelsior Mining	20½	20	500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36½	35½	800
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	71⅝	70	1,200
Houston and Texas	80	75	1,000
Illinois Central	108⅜	107¼	3,450
Lake Shore	108¼	107½	10,000
Lake Erie and Western	35½	35	1,300
Little Pittsburg	9½	8½	3,520
Manhattan Railroad	36¾	35⅛	8,125
Montauk Gas Coal	50	50	100
Michigan Central	92	92	300
Mobile and Ohio	24½	23	200
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	44½	43½	4,600
Morris and Essex	108	108	100
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	82	76⅞	9,800
New Central Coal	35	34	1,700
New-Jersey Central	85	84½	800
New-York Central	132⅞	132½	13,135
New-York Elevated	118⅜	118⅜	100
New-York, L. E. & West.	44⅜	44	17,450
Northern Pacific	31¾	29¼	5,500
Northern Pacific pref.	53⅞	51⅞	8,000
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	36¾	7,700
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75	75	100
Ontario and Western	27⅛	26½	2,720
Pacific Mail	40	38½	24,020
Pennsylvania	210	210	28
Phila. and Reading	69¾	69⅜	500
Standard Mining	31	31	1,400
Sutro Tunnel	2¾	2⅝	675
St. L. and San F. pref.	55	55	100
St. Louis and Iron M.	57⅜	57⅛	3,500
St. P. and S. City	45½	44¼	4,500
St. P. and S. City pref.	80	79¼	1,200
Union Pacific	88	87½	2,090
W., St. L. and Pacific	43¾	43½	1,238
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	69¼	68⅝	4,600
Western Union Tel.	106¼	104½	10,550
United States Express	48	48	260
Total sales			197,953

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	..@486	484½@485
Demand	..@489	487½@487¾
Cable transfers	..@490	488@....
Commercial	..@..	482 @483¼
Commercial, 3 days	..@..	486 @488½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520	519⅜@520⅝
Demand	516¼@517½	515⅝@518⅛
Cable transfers	..@515	..@515⅝
Commercial	..@..	522½@523¾
Commercial, 3 days	..@..	520⅝@521¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@519⅜	519⅜@520
Demand	516¼@517½	516⅞@518⅛
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520 @520⅝	520⅝@521¼
Demand	517½@518⅛	518⅛@518¾
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	93 @ 93½	94⅛@ 95
Demand	95⅛@ 95¼	95⅜@ 95⅝
Commercial	..@..	94 @ 94¼
Commercial, 3 days	..@..	95 @ 95¼

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅛	103⅞
United States 6s, 1880, coupons	103⅛	103⅞
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅛	105⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅛	103⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	103⅛	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108½	109
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108½	109
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106	106⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107	107⅛
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	125	....

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$126,672 346
Balances	5,903,477

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 29.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	121	122
United Railroads of New-Jersey	158	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅛	....
Reading Railroad	34¾	34⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51	51⅛
Catawissa Railroad preferred	50	50⅛
Northern Pacific Railroad	30⅝	31
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	52⅞	53⅛
Northern Central Railroad	33⅞	34
Lehigh Navigation	37	37⅛
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	19⅛	19½
Hestonville Railway	22¾	22⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	17	17⅛

The coupons due April 1, 1880, and thereafter on the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, No. 12 Wall-street.

The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company due 1st April will be paid at the office of the company, No. 63 William-street, on and after that date.

The coupons due April 1, 1880, on the first mortgage (pink) bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	15½	Eastern R. R.	41½
Boston Land	9¼	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	115	Calumet & Hecla	240
Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s	113¼	Copper Falls	11½
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	140	Duncan Silver	2⅝
Atch. & Top. L. 8s	134	Franklin	18¾
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	93	International	55c.
Hartford & Erie 7s	55¾	Pewabic, (new stock)	27
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	140¼	Quincy	31
Boston & Albany R. R.	143½	Ridge	6¼
Boston & Maine R. R.	129	Silver Islet	14
Bur. & Mo. in Neb	143	Madison Copper Mine	2
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	74	Allouez Mining Co	18
Cin., San. & Clev.	15		

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 452 bales; gross, 470 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,325 bales; coastwise, 628 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 27,914 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 3,264 bales; gross, 3,868 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,056 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 270,626 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—Cotton quiet, unchanged; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 672 bales; exports, coastwise, 280 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 30,697 bales.

MOBILE, March 29.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 540 bales; exports, coastwise, 327 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 46,971 bales.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Cotton dull, unchanged; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; receipts, 1,374 bales; shipments, 1,363 bales; sales, 444 bales; stock, 67,815 bales.

GALVESTON, March 29.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 937 bales; gross, 990 bales; sales, 120 bales; stock, 42,446 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; receipts, 1,162 bales; shipments, 2,405 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 94,848 bales.

THE HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, March 27.—Sugar—The market has remained fairly active and firm, but transactions were curtailed by the Easter holidays; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 8½@9½ reals, gold, ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 10@11¼ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 7⅛@7⅞ reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 7½@8½ reals; Centrifugal Sugar, 96° polarization, in bxs. and hhds., 9½@10 reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas—39,650 bxs., 83,000 bags, and 109,900 hhds. Receipts of the week, 3,500 bxs., 9,800 bags, and 14,500 hhds. Exports during the week, 4,500 bxs., 3,900 bags, and 8,000 hhds., including 54 bxs., 2,800 bags and 7,600 hhds. to the United States. [illegible] Bacon, $22 50@$23, currency, ₱ arroba. Butter—Superior American, $60@$65, currency, ₱ quintal. Flour, $22@$23 25, currency, ₱ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, 45@46 reals, currency, ₱ quintal. Hams—American sugar-cured, $42@$44 currency, ₱ quintal for Northern, and $44@$45 for Southern. Lard in kegs, $35, currency, ₱ quintal; do. in tins, $38@$39 50. Potatoes, $8@$9, currency, ₱ bbl. Tallow, $26@$28, currency, ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $10 50@$19 50, gold, ₱ arroba. Honey, 4¼@5 reals, gold, ₱ gallon. Onions—None here. Coal-oil scarce. Lumber firm. Shooks quiet and steady. White Navy Beans, 23@24 reals, currency, ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $50@$54, gold, ₱ quintal. Corn, 10¼@10½ reals, currency, ₱ arroba. Hoops nominal. Freights in fair demand and firm. Spanish Gold, 232¼@232. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 3½@4 premium; short sight do., 4½@5 premium; on London, 14@15 premium; on Paris, 1@2¼ premium.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 29.—Spirits of Turpentine dull and nominal. Resin dull at $1 15 for Strained, and $1 17½ for good Strained. Tar firm at $1 40. Crude Turpentine dull at $1 75 for Hard, and $2 75 for Yellow Dip. Corn unchanged.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 29—3 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes 83f. 5c. for the account.

ANTWERP, March 29.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 103f. ₱ 100 kilos.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 29, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	3	Leather, sides	21,783
B. E. Peas, bags	13	Spirits Turp., bbls	1
Beans, bbls	126	Resin, bbls	31
Broom-corn, bales	44	Tar, bbls	60
Cotton, bales	948	Oil, bbls	350
Cotton-s'd-oil, bbls	109	Oil-cake, pks	2,938
Cotton-s'd-meal, bags	241	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Eggs, pks	2,006	Pea-nuts, bags	823
Flour, bbls	17,584	Pork, pks	458
Corn-meal, bbls	195	Cut-meats, pks	6,790
Wheat, bushels	296,550	Lard, tcs	2,714
Corn, bushels	411,500	Butter, pks	2,134
Oats, bushels	31,000	Cheese, pks	542
Malt, bushels	9,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	538
Barley, bushels	2,900	Rice, tcs	258
Oat-meal, bbls	168	Spelter, pcs	94
Oat-meal, bags	1,728	Starch, pks	1,726
Flax, bales	215	Stearine, pks	280
Grease, pks	44	Tallow, pks	550
Grass-seed, bags	335	Tobacco, hhds	188
Hides, No.	327	Tobacco, pks	974
Hides, bales	4	Whisky, bbls	2,382
Rosin, bales	83	Wool, bales	63
Lead, pigs	2,817		

COFFEE—Rio quoted firmer, with fair invoices up to 14¾c.; other grades at proportionate figures. Offerings lighter; demand moderate....Other kinds dull, but held with confidence; 1,200 bags Costa Rica sold on private terms.

COTTON—Business was formally resumed to-day at the Cotton Exchange....In the option line, a moderately active movement has been reported at a reduction of 4@5 points, closing barely steady....Early deliveries have been very quiet, and quoted weak on the basis of previous prices....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 463 bales, including 409 bales to spinners and 54 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 12¾c. @12⅞c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 15-16c.@13 1-16c.; Middling at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Fair at 14⅝c.@15c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 96,000 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 12,171 bales, and thus far this week, 17,560 bales, (against 22,778 bales same time in the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,467,351 bales, (against 4,105,161 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 28,144 bales; to the Continent, 4,784 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 772,098 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 275,271 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
March	3,700	12.88@12.94
April	11,200	12.87@12.95
May	30,600	13.08@13.17
June	29,600	13.26@13.33
July	12,000	13.37@13.46
August	9,300	13.45@13.54
September	1,600	13.13@13.20
October	1,900	12.29@12.35
November	1,500	11.90@11.96
December	300	11.87@11.92

Transferable orders issued at 12.90.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Thursday.	To-day.
March	12.91@12.93	12.88@....
April	12.94@12.95	12.90@....
May	13.15@13.16	13.08@13.09
June	13.32@13.33	13.25@13.26
July	13.44@13.45	13.37@13.38
August	13.53@13.54	13.45@13.47
September	13.18@13.19	13.13@13.15
October	12.34@12.36	12.29@12.31
November	11.99@12.00	11.91@11.93
December	11.95@11.97	11.86@11.88

Thursday's Averages on Options.

March	12.93	August	13.54
April	12.94	September	13.18
May	13.15	October	12.37
June	13.34	November	12.01
July	13.46	December	11.96

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	New-Orleans and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Good Ordinary	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Low Middling	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Strict Low Middling	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Middling	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅝	15	15

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 3-16	Low Middling	12¼
Strict Good Ordinary	11 15-16	Middling	12 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate movement has been reported in State and Western FLOUR, which has been again quoted generally easier, in several instances showing a further decline of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., closing heavily on free and urgent offerings of most grades. Very little export [illegible]....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,300 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 400 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 50 for inferior to very choice, (odd lots quoted as low as $5;) 1,650 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6@$6 60 for fair to fancy, chiefly at $6 10@$6 40; and South American brands quoted at $6 25@$6 75, the latter for fancy, and superior to very choice English brands at $6@$6 50; 2,200 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in sacks, $5 10@$6 50 for inferior to fancy, mainly at $6 25@$6, (250 bbls. very choice brand went at $6 40;) 1,200 bbls. do. Straight Extras, (these at $5 90@$7 25 for ordinary to choice, and up to $7 50@$7 75 for very fancy, the latter an extreme, mainly at $6 25@$7 ...;) 650 bbls. Patent Extras, at from $6 25@$8 50, the latter for fancy, mainly at $6 75@$8; 2,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $5 50@$7 50, mostly at $5 50@$7, of which 800 bbls. for export at $5 50@$6;) 550 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 25@$8 75, the latter for very fancy, mostly at $6 75@$7 75;) 650 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 25@$4 85 for poor to very choice Spring, and at $4 45@$5 for ordinary to very choice Winter Wheat; 1,050 bbls. No. 2, (these at $3 25@$4 for poor to very choice Spring, chiefly at $3 40@$3 85, and $3 40@$4 for ordinary to choice Winter;) 250 bbls. choice Ohio went at $4;) fancy at higher figures....Unsound Rour Flour at from $5@$6, mostly Extras, (100 bbls. unsound Minnesota Patent Extra went at $6.)....A dull market noted for Southern Flour at drooping rates; 450 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras at from $5 65@$7 50, mainly at from $5 75@$7....Rye Flour very quiet, though buyers have the advantage as to values; sales noted of 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 10 for good to fancy Superfine State....CORN-MEAL dull and weak; ordinary to fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10, (few brands passing $2 75;) Brandywine at $3 25@$3 30. Corn-meal, in bags, in light request, even in a jobbing way, at 95c.@$1 25, as to quality, coarse City down to $1 05....OAT-MEAL selling slowly at $5@$7 50 for ordinary to very fancy, (few brands of even choice passing $6 50 ₱ bbl.)

WHEAT—Winter Wheat attracted less attention, and again fell off about ½c.@1½c. a bushel on more urgent offerings, the market fluctuating frequently, closing a trifle stronger. In the export interest dealings were on an unusually limited scale, due in part to the absence of advices from England, (where the day was observed as a close holiday,) and the somewhat higher rates claimed for suitable tonnage. Speculation evinced much less spirit until near the extreme close, when more inquiry was noted on speculative account, chiefly for the April options on No. 2 Red and No. 1 White. Spring Wheat was in very light request, and receded about ½c. to 1c. ₱ bushel....Western reports were of seriously depressed and unsettled markets....Sales have been reported of 1,220,000 bushels, of which 116,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 42,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 36@$1 37, closing at $1 36 as the best bid, (against $1 37½ on Saturday;) 40,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 36@$1 36½, closing at $1 36 bid, (against $1 37 on Saturday;) 160,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 25¾@$1 36½, closing at $1 36, (against $1 36½ on Saturday;) 128,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 34¼@$1 35, closing at $1 34¾ bid, (against $1 34½ on Saturday;) 2,300 bushels No. 2 White at $1 34@$1 34½; 3,900 bushels ungraded White at $1 32@$1 35; 49,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 41@$1 42, closing at $1 41 as the best bid, (against $1 42, afloat on Saturday;) 56,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 41¼@$1 41½, closing at $1 41¼, (against $1 42 on Saturday;) 408,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 40¾@$1 41½, closing at $1 40½ bid, (against $1 41½ on Saturday;) 216,000 bushels do., May options, (which yielded least,) at $1 39½@$1 40, closing at $1 39½ bid, (against $1 39¾ on Saturday;) 72,000 bushels do. June options, at $1 35¼@$1 36⅞, closing at $1 35¼ bid; 8,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 25; 15,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 33@$1 40; 800 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 38½; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northwest Spring, May options, at $1 30, (against $1 30¼ on Saturday;) 800 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 27.

CORN—A renewed and very decided pressure to place supplies led to a further break in prices of early deliveries of fully 1c.@1½c. a bushel, which served to quicken operations in good part for export. The unusually large increase in the stock in store for the week tended to precipitate the break in prices. In the option line, a restricted business was noted, opening at a slight reduction, but rallying a trifle toward the close....Sales have been reported of 619,000 bushels, (of which 338,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, about 145,000 bushels, at 53c.@54½c., closing at 53c. bid and 53½c. asked; do., old crop, 56,000 bushels, at 54¾c.; New-York No. 2, March options, 56,000 bushels, at 53½c.@54c., chiefly at 53¾c., closing at 53c.@53¾c.; do., April, 56,000 bushels, at 51½c.@52c., closing at 52c., do., deliverable first week in April, about 64,000 bushels, at 53c.; do., May, 48,000 bushels, at 50c.; New-York steamer Mixed, about 61,000 bushels, at 51c.@52c., closing at 53c. bid; do., March, 8,000 bushels at 54c.; do., deliverable first week in April, 36,000 bushels, at 52c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 52c.@54c., as to quality; New-York No. 3 at 53c.@53½c.; Round Yellow at 56c.; Yellow Western at 55c.@55½c., (about 10,000 bushels;) New-York Yellow at 55c.@55½c., (about 4,800 bushels;) Yellow Jersey at 53c.@53½c.

OATS—A further decline was reported of ¼c.@1c. a bushel, on liberal and urgent offerings, leading to an active business, partly speculative, the market, however, closing weak....Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 44c.; New-York No. 2 White, 11,500 bushels, at 41c.@41¼c., closing at 41c. as the best bid; New-York No. 1 White, 3,100 bushels, at 39c.@40c., closing at 39½c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 41½c.; New-York No. 2, 12,000 bushels, at 41c.@41½c., closing at 41c. as the best bid; do. April, 25,000 bushels, at 40½c.@40¾c.; do. May options, 40,000 bushels, at 39½c.@39¾c.; New-York No. 3, 8,100 bushels, at 39c.@40c.; White Western, ungraded, 5,600 bushels, at 40c.@46c. as to quality, (the latter for fancy;) Mixed do., 4,900 bushels, at 39½c.@41c.; White State, 3,600 bushels, at 47½c.@48c.; Mixed State, 3,500 bushels, at 40c.@41c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 41½c.

RYE—Weak on a very dull market. About 3,000 bushels No. 1 sold at 90c.@90½c.

BARLEY AND MALT—Without important movement. Quoted about as before.

FEED—Quoted lower, on a moderate business; 40 to 60 lb. sold at $20@$22; 100 lb. at $21 50@$22.

STOCK OF GRAIN—The stock of Grain at this port is reported at 3,408,453 bushels Wheat, (against 3,550,349 bushels last Monday, showing a decrease of 141,896 bushels;) 958,378 bushels Corn, (showing an increase for the week of 680,147 bushels;) 110,267 bushels Rye, 307,144 bushels Barley, 141,320 bushels Malt, 235,276 bushels Oats and 22,254 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,233,023 bushels, as against 4,666,987 bushels last Monday, 5,506,691 bushels March 31, 1879, and 3,792,341 bushels April 2, 1878.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic Cloth, 1,500 pieces sold at 10⅝c.

HEMP—Further sales noted of 2,000 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, at 3⅜c. Market quoted firm.

NAVAL STORES—Trade in Resin very tame, within our previous range; Strained to good Strained, $1 50 @$1 55, and other good grades proportionately....A slow movement noted in Tar at from $1 90@$2 25....City Pitch at $1 90@$2....Spirits Turpentine very lightly dealt in and quoted weak; merchantable quoted at the close at 40½c.@40c.; sale of 50 New-York bbls. at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, has been very moderately sought after; quoted for early delivery here at 7½c. ....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11¼c.@12½c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6⅜c.@7⅛c., in shipping order here....Naphtha at 6½c.@6¾c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅝c.

PROVISIONS—In the line of Hog products, business has been fairly active, opening at higher prices, but closing weaker....MESS PORK has been in quite moderate request for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at $11 70@$11 75 for new, and $11 15@$11 25 for old; sales of 410 bbls. old Mess at $11 15....And in the option line, Western Mess has been in limited request, opening stronger and closing easier, with April options at $11 50@$11 55, May at $11 55@$11 60, and June at $11 65@$11 70....Sales of 500 bbls. for May at $11 65....Dressed Hogs have been more sought after; City quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., and Pigs at 6½c.; Western nominal....CUT-MEATS have been in moderate demand at unaltered prices; sales of 24,000 lb. Bellies, 10 to 12 lb. average, at 7⅛c.@7¼c....BACON has been inactive at former figures; Long Clear quoted at 7c.@7⅛c., and Short Clear held at 7½c....Western Steam LARD has been moderately active for early delivery, and quoted at the close firm....Sales reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, to the extent of 1,000 tcs., at $7 60 for new and $7 55 for old, and 500 tcs. of quality on private terms....And in the option line business has been to a more liberal aggregate in Western Steam Lard, opening a trifle higher, but closing less firmly, with April options closing at $7 57½; May, $7 60; June, $7 62½@$7 65, and July at $7 70....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 5,550 tcs. April, at $7 55@$7 60 for new, and $7 50 for old; 8,250 tcs. May, at $7 59@$7 65; 4,250 tcs. June, at $7 65@$7 72½; and 250 tcs., year option, buyers' option, at $7 07½....City Steam Lard rather more sought after; quoted at the close at $7 55, and 250 tcs. sold....Refined Lard in demand; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 45....A slow trade has been reported in BEEF and BEEF HAMS, with sales quoted as before....BUTTER and CHEESE have been in request on the basis of about former prices....EGGS moderately active at 10c.@13c. for good to strictly fancy marks....TALLOW in fair request at steady rates, with sales reported of 50,000 lb. at 6 1-16c.@6 3-16c....STEARINE less active, but firm; City quoted at 7⅝c.@8c., and Western at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; sale of 80 hhds. City at 7⅞c.; the recent sale of 1,000 tcs. was at 8c., and was in part for future delivery.

SUGARS—Raw has been quoted weaker, with fair Refining Cuba quoted at 7⅝c.@7⅞c., on a moderate movement....Sales reported of 130 hhds. Porto Rico at 7⅝c., 1,010 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅝c.@7⅞c....Refined quiet at about former prices.

WHISKY—Quoted nominal at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported in the way of berth freights, accommodation for Grain interesting with most attention, and ruling generally firm. In the chartering line, a comparatively slow movement has been reported, at, however, essentially unchanged quotations. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade offered with reserve, ship owners showing decided confidence in the immediate future course of the market....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,450 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., nearly all through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 3-16d.; 2,200 bbls. Flour, (chiefly through freight and forward shipment,) reported at 2s. 9d.; 3,800 sacks Flour and Meal (mainly through freight) at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d., by outport steamers as low as 21s. 3d.; 52,000 bushels Grain, 7d. ₱ bushel; 2,100 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (in good part through freight, and by outport steamers and as low as 25s.@25s. 3d.;) 325 tcs. and bbls. do. at 5s. 6d., and 4s. @4s. 3d.; 300 pks. Butter and 1,800 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; Leather quoted at 50s.; 300 tons Heavy Goods (part through freight) at 25s.@30s.; 270 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s.; (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s. Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 30s.; 300 bbls. Apples at 3s.; sundry small lots of Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. And, by sail, 56,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.; 120 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, on the basis of 12s. 6d.@15s.; 200 tons Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s.; Tallow at 30s....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,100 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) reported at 2s. 6d.; 2,500 sacks Flour and Meal, mainly through freight and forward shipment, at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d.; 88,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 750 pks. Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 5s. 6d.@6s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 3s. 9d.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.@27s. 6d.; Syrup at 30s.; 150 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@35s.; 2,000 pks. Measurement Goods, in lots, at from 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.) And, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 500 sacks do. at 17s. 6d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 135 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, mostly at 12s. 6d.; small lots Heavy Goods at 15s.@20s.; 250 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d.; and 600 tons Oil Cake (recent contracts) at 17s. 6d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,400 bbls. Flour, through freight and forward shipment, reported at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d.; 2,300 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, within the range of 20s.@22s. 6d.; 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 7½d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 37s. 6d.; 1,500 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s. ₱ ton, (through freight by an outport steamer as low as 25s.,) and 5s. ₱ tierce and 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s., (part through freight;) 225 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ₱ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; Syrup at 30s.; Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@30s.; small lots of Apples at 4s....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, small lots of Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s.; 75 bxs. Bacon at 30s....FOR HULL—By steam, 1,000 pks. Provisions at 25s....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—A British bark, 482 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms; and a Norwegian bark, 827 tons, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia at 4s. 9d. (option of the Continent at 5¼d.)....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An Italian bark, 598 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 5s., (free elevating;) another, 806 tons, with about 5,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia at 4s. 9d. (option of the Continent;) a foreign bark, with about 6,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s., (option of the Continent, with tonnage—steam and sail—forward loading, held at a further advance, checking business, though a good demand noted.)....FOR THE CONTINENT—A foreign bark, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms, quoted at 15c. bid, and up to 18c. asked; 600 pks. Provisions, in lots, part at 32s. 6d., and 150 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. Also, an American bark, 836 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha at 3s....FOR HONFLEUR—A foreign bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d....FOR MARSEILLES—An Italian brig, 302 tons, hence, with Alcohol at 4s., Provisions at 25s., and general cargo, proportionately....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, about 125 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d....FOR STETTIN—A German bark, 512 tons, hence, with Lard, reported on the basis of 25s., and general cargo at proportionate rates....FOR STOCKHOLM—A Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms....FOR PORT SPAIN, TRINIDAD—An American brig, 340 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR GALVESTON—A bark, 644 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading in regular line, at current rates....FOR RICHMOND—Two schooners, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 29, 1880.

This morning the feeling in trade in horned Cattle was better at current rates, which were firm. The herds to hand ranged from coarse to good, being in the aggregate fair. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., with 13 head which sold at 11c. ₱ lb., 12 head, 11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 10½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 8¾ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Bulls, corn-fed, sold at 4c. ₱ lb.; Bulls, still-fed, at 3¾c.@4c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows, Calves not always included, sold at $25@$50 ₱ head. Quality poor to ordinary; demand dull. Bobs of miserable quality far in excess of the demand, and very dull at 4c.@6c. ₱ lb. Lean Veals 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb.; fair quality Veals in moderate demand at 7½c.@7⅞c. ₱ lb. Trade in Sheep and Lambs was steady both as to demand and values; Sheep sold at Sixtieth-Street Yards at 6¼c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb. Lambs at 7c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. At Harsimus Cove Yards Sheep sold at 6c. @7⅛c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. The flocks as above reported ranged from coarse to choice. There were no live Hogs on sale; 5 Pigs sold at 5c. ₱ lb. On the afternoon of Saturday last, 158 Ohio Hogs, 110 lb., sold at $4 60 ₱ cwt.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for A. Mann 105 Illinois Steers, 9¾c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 8¼ cwt., for self 965 Illinois Steers: 120 head, 9½c. @9¾c. ₱ lb., 131 head, 10c. ₱ lb., 245 head, 10¼c. ₱ lb., 321 head, 10½c. ₱ lb., 63 head, 10¾c. ₱ lb., 25 head, 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. T. Wheeler sold for self 35 Illinois Steers, 10c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 8½ cwt. Gillis & Brown sold for selves 84 Illinois Steers, 9c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 9½ cwt. H. P. Burchard sold for M. Kirshway 32 Illinois Steers, 9¾c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 8½ cwt., scant. B. C. Coon sold for self 91 Illinois Steers: 61 head, 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., 30 head, 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾, 7¼, to 8¼ cwt.; on commission 8 Bulls, 1,443 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 10 State Steers, 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant, to 8 cwt. O. Kahn sold for M. Kahn 1 Bull, 2,070 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 13 Oxen, 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 82 Illinois Steers, 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; for Kahn & Furst 54 Illinois Steers, 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 8 Oxen, 1,322 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 2 Bulls, 2,050 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Myer & Regenstein 187 Illinois Steers: 34 head, 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb., 102 head, 10c. ₱ lb., 31 head, 10¼c. ₱ lb., with $15 off and $59 on the herd, weights 6¼ to 8 cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 249 Illinois Steers: 132 head, 9¼c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb., with $38 on the lot, 117 head, 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., with $40 50 off the lot, weights 6¾ to 8 cwt. D. Waixel sold for I. Waixel 316 Illinois Steers: 97 head, 9¾c. ₱ lb., 105 head, 9⅞c. ₱ lb., 46 head, 10c. ₱ lb., 60 head, 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., with $13 on and $38 off the herd, weights 6¾ cwt., scant, 8 to 8¾ cwt. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 287 Bobs, 101 to 121 lb., $4 80@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; 86 Veals, 115 to 127 lb., 6c.@7c. ₱ lb.; 60 Veals, 138 to 135 lb., 7½c.@7⅞c. ₱ lb.; 165 Illinois Sheep, 115 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 1,339 State Sheep: 513 head, 82 to 98 lb., $6 25@$6 90 ₱ cwt.; 325 head, 109 to 143 lb., 7c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 511 State Lambs: 10 head, 48 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 241 head, 68 lb., 8c. ₱ lb.; 260 head, 83 to 98 lb., 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 24 Bobs, 114 to 116 lb., 5c.@6c. ₱ lb.; 66 Veals, 125 to 142 lb., 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; 685 Western Sheep: 346 head, 91 to 92 lb., $6 65@$6 70 ₱ cwt.; 339 head, 106 lb., 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 1,056 State Sheep: 377 head, 94 to 103 lb., 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.; 398 head, 111 to 113 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 281 head, 120 to 129 lb., 7⅜c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; 91 State Lambs, 93 lb., 8⅜c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, 145 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 5 Pigs, 150 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 295 Western Sheep, 98 to 100 lb., 6¾c.@6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 150 Pennsylvania Sheep, 101 lb., $6 85 ₱ cwt.; 103 Ohio Sheep, 118 lb. 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 48 State Sheep, 112 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 122 State Lambs, 67½ to 88 lb., 7¾c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb.; 170 Ohio Lambs, 77 lb., $8 20 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Olney & McPherson sold for S. Magues 16 Illinois Steers, 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Homer Smart & Co. 15 still-fed Bulls, 1,460 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; for A. L. Able 21 State Steers: 5 head, 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 10 head, 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Steer, 9c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 8 cwt.; for J. McArdle 50 Pennsylvania Steers: 33 head, 10c. ₱ lb.; 17 head, 10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; for N. Sumner 54 Illinois Steers, 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; on commission 74 Illinois Steers: 52 head, 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb.; 22 head, 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾, 7¼, to 8¼ cwt. D. S. Culver sold for A. W. Allerton 110 Illinois Steers: 56 head, 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; 54 head, 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb., with $42 off and $18 on the herd, weights 5¾, 6¾, to 8¼ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 34 Illinois Steers, 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 50 Illinois Steers, 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb., with $31 on 31 head, weights 5½ to 6½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for A. Vogel 67 Illinois Steers: 50 head, 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 17 head, 9½c. ₱ lb., with $80 50 off the herd, weights 6½ to 7 cwt. R. Kelly sold for J. Taylor 95 Illinois Steers: 32 head, 9c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, 63 head, 9¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 31 head, weights 6¼ to 7 cwt. W. Siegel sold for self and Morris 326 Illinois Steers, 9¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for self 164 Illinois Steers, 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., including 32 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., also $32 50 off and $60 on the herd, weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 209 Missouri Steers: 115 head, 9¼c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb., 94 head, 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., with $78 off and $10 on the herd, weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 104 Illinois Steers: 33 head, 9⅝c. ₱ lb., 71 head, 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., with $10 off and $9 on the herd, weights 7 to 7¾ cwt. Newton & Holmes sold 79 Pennsylvania Steers: 74 head, 9⅞c. @9⅝c. ₱ lb., 5 head, 10c. ₱ lb., with $31 off the herd, weights 6 to 7½ cwt.; 14 Ohio Steers: 5 head, 8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, 9 head, 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 8¼ cwt.; 108 Illinois Steers: 56 head, 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb., 27 head, 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., with $52 off the herd, weights 7 to 7¾ cwt., scant. J. F. Sadler sold 1 corn-fed Bull, 1,820 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 14 still-fed Bulls, 1,683 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 17 Michigan Oxen, 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 Kansas Steers, 10c. ₱ lb., with $17 off on 17 head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 97 Missouri Steers: 65 head, 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., with $65 off the lot, 32 head, 10c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 103 Illinois Steers: 88 head, 9c. ₱ lb., 8 head, 9¼c. ₱ lb., 10 head, 9¾c. ₱ lb., 15 head, 10c. ₱ lb., with $31 off the herd, weights 5¾, 6¾, to 7½ cwt., strong. Judd & Buckingham sold 9 Bobs, 100 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 4 Bobs, 111 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, 175 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 349 Ohio Sheep, 83 to 96½ lb., 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; 135 Pennsylvania Sheep, 116 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 232 State Sheep, 134 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb. Kane & Pilcock sold 203 State Sheep, 67¾ lb., 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 565 Illinois Sheep; 372 head, 107 to 126½ lb., $7 05@$7 10 ₱ cwt., 313 head, 129 to 197 lb., 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending March 27, 1880: 5,678 head of horned Cattle, 115 Cows, 1,254 Veals and Calves, 15,685 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,262 head of horned Cattle, 16 Cows, 608 Veals and Calves, 6,368 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for week ending March 27, 1880: 16,018 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 6,606 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending March 27, 1880: 5,808 head of horned Cattle, 67 Veals and Calves, 9,331 Sheep and Lambs, 17,514 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,478 head of horned Cattle, 1,653 Sheep and Lambs, 4,586 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 3,141 head; total for the week thus far, 5,330 head; for the same time last week, 5,900 head; consigned through, 225 cars; market good; shippers' and butchers' Steers generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; offerings compare favorably with last week; sales of extra steers to exporters at $5@$5 30; fair to medium, $3 90@$4 40; mixed butchers, $3 20 @$3 65; stockers and feeders lower; sales at $3 25@$3 62½; milch Cows dull; fair to good, $22@$37 ₱ head; Veal Calves lower; sales at $3 50@$4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head; total for the week thus far, 5,000 head; for the same time last week, 12,600 head; consigned through 7 cars; market dull, weak, and lower; a number of cars were shipped in first hands; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $5 50@$6 40; holding choice to fancy at $6 50@$6 75; Western Lambs quotable at $6 25@$7; several cars remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,125 head; total for week thus far, 12,565 head; for the same time last week, 15,000 head; consigned through, 68 cars; market fair, demand and prices higher; sales of Yorkers, good to choice, at $4 70@$4 75; fair light, $4 50@$4 65; medium and heavy grades at $4 70@$4 85; Philadelphias, $5; Pigs, $4 35@$4 45; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 29.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; all grades stronger, firm, and 5c.@10c. higher; mixed packing, $4 35@$4 50; light, chiefly $4 50@$4 55; some common to medium at $4 30@$4 40; choice heavy, $4 60@$4 80; market active and all sold early; quality poor. Cattle—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 2,000 head; prices higher; good stronger; common steady; shipping, good to choice, $5@$5 75; common to good, $4@$4 80; butchers strong, but unchanged; Cows, $2@$4 10; Bulls, $2 20@$3 40; Steers, $3@$4 20; stockers, steady at $3@$3 90. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 840 head; prices not quotably lower at $6@$6 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.—Hogs active and a shade higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 30@$4 45; mixed packing, $4 10@$4 30; butchers, $4 25@$4 50; Philadelphias, $4 50@$4 60. Receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 2,400 head. Cattle—Strong and active; export Steers, $5 10@$5 20; choice, $4 80@$4 90; good to prime, $4 55@$4 75; light to medium, $4@$4 40; good stockers and feeders, $3 25@$4; Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 50; Texans and Indians, $2 75@$3 75; Colorado Steers, $3 50@$4; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Sheep in active demand; good muttons, $4 80@$5 25; prime to choice, $5 40@$6 25; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 800 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 29.—Cattle—Receipts 3,633 head of through and 477 head of local; the supply equal to the demand; best shipping, $5@$5 20; fair to good butchers', $4@$4 75; common and light stuff, $3 25@$3 65; stockers, 650 to 850 lb., $3@$3 75; sales, 310 head. Hogs—Receipts 7,700 head; Philadelphias, $4 85@$5; Yorkers $4 50@$4 70. Sheep—Receipts 5,000 head; selling fairly active at $5@$6 75 for common to extra.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Beef Cattle—Market slow and prices a shade off; very best, 4⅝c.@5½c.; first quality, 4c.@4⅝c.; medium, 3c.@4c.; ordinary, 3c.; most sales from 4½c.@5¼c. Receipts, 1,785 head; sales, 1,048 head. Swine—Market moderately active; quotations, 6c.@6⅝c.; receipts, 6,888 head. The receipts of Sheep and Lambs were 3,567 head; Sheep quoted at 4c.@7c.; Lambs, $3@$4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 29.—Cattle—market dull; receipts, 2,600 head; prime, 5⅞c.@6c.; good, 5½c.@5⅝c.; medium, 4⅞c.@5c.; common, 3c.@4½c. Sheep—Market fair; receipts, 8,000 head; prime, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; good, 7c.@7⅛c.; medium, 6¾c.@7c.; common, 5½c.@6½c. Hogs—Market slow; receipts, 6,000 head; prime, 7¼c.; good, 7c.; medium, 6¾c.; common, 6½c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 29.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16½; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 14¾ cash and April; $1 15⅞ May. No. 3 do., $1 02½@$1 03. Corn in fair demand, but lower; fresh, 35⅛c. regular, 32⅞c. cash and April; 37c. May; 37⅞c. June. Oats dull and lower; fresh, 29⅞c.; regular, 27c. cash and April; 30⅜c. May. Rye steady and unchanged at 68¼c.@71½c. Barley easier at 74c.@75c. Pork strong and higher at $10 80, cash and April; $10 95, May. Lard unsettled, but generally higher, at $7 02½ cash and April; $7 12½ May. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, $4 15; Short Rib, $6 55; Short Clear, $6 80. Eggs, 8½c.@9c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Timothy-seed dull and lower at $2 20@$2 60. Flax-seed steady at $1 50@$1 55. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 213,000 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 226,000 bushels; Oats, 51,000 bushels; Rye, 3,600 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat easier and ¾c. lower. Corn easier at ¼c. lower. Oats dull, weak, and ⅜c. lower. Pork dull and 10c. lower. Lard easier and 2½c.@5c. lower.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 29.—Flour quiet but steady; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble do., $5 75@$6; high grades, $6@$6 60. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 52c.@53c. Oats dull at 42c. Corn-meal quiet, but steady, at $2 25. Hay quiet; prime, $17@$18; choice, $21@$22. Pork firmer at $12. Lard steady; tierce, 7c.@7⅛c.; keg, 8c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, loose, $4; packed, $4 15@$4 12½; Clear Rib, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c.@7c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams in fair demand and firm; canvased, 8½c.@10¼c. Whisky dull; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13⅞c.@16c. Sugar firm; common to good common, 7c.@7⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅜c. @7¾c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8⅛c.; Yellow Clarified, 8¼c.@8⅜c. Molasses in good demand at full prices; common, 35c.; fair, 39c.; Centrifugal, 30c.@42c.; prime to choice, 40c.@52c. Rice active and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6c.@7½c. Bran dull at 85c. Exchange—New-York, sight, $2 50 ₱ $1,000 premium; bankers' Sterling, $4 87.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weaker; nominally quoted; No. 1 hard Duluth, $1 30; Red Winter, $1 30@$1 34; White Winter, $1 32@$1 35. Corn in fair demand; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo, afloat, at 44c.; No. 2 Western quoted 46½c.@47c. Oats easier; sale 1 car White at 40c. Barley steady. Rye inactive. Highwines—City made, $1 07@$1 08; Alcohol, $2 10. French Spirits, $1 14@$1 16 ₱ gallon. Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 5,700 bbls.; Wheat, 41,600 bushels; Corn, 135,600 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 4,800 bushels; Lake—Wheat, 150,600 bushels; Corn, 125,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 41,600 bushels; Corn, 131,600 bushels; Oats, 33,600 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 4,800 bushels; Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 480,000 bushels; Corn, 58,500 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 149,000 bushels; Rye, 37,000 bushels; Malt, 39,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Flour dull; Family, $5 50. April; choice, $5 62½ bid, cash; $5 65, April. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 21¼@$1 21½, cash; $1 21¾ April; $1 19@$1 20¼, May; $1 12½, June; $1 10, July; No. 3 do., $1 16@$1 16½; No. 4 do., $1 11. Corn lower at 35½c., cash; 35½c.@35⅝c., April; 35⅞c.@36c., May; 36c.@36⅜c., June. Oats steady at 32⅛c., cash; 32⅛c., April; 33¾c., June. Rye dull at 71c. bid. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork firmer at $11 25 asked. Lard nominally $7. Bulk-meats firm but slow; Shoulders, $3 80@$3 85; Clear Rib, $6 35@$6 40; Clear Sides, $6 50@$6 55. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 4⅝c.; Clear Rib, $7 10@$7 15; Clear Sides, $7 25@$7 30. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 210,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 112,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Flour dull; Family dull and lower to sell at $5 50@$5 75; fancy easier at $6@$6 50. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 26@$1 27; receipts, 7,000 bushels; shipments, 4,500 bushels. Corn quiet at 40c. Oats dull at 37c.@38c. Rye dull, weak, and lower at 82c.@83c. Barley in active demand; Extra No. 3 Fall, 82c.@84c. Pork firm at $11. Lard stronger at $7 05@$7 10. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 4⅞c.@5c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Whisky in fair demand and firm at $1 03. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar firm; hards, 10⅛c. @10⅜c.; New-Orleans, 7⅛c.@8¼c. Hogs steady; common, $3 50@$4 15; light, $4 25@$4 45; packing, $4 30@$4 50; butchers', $4 50@$4 55; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,100 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 29.—Wheat firm; Amber Michigan, $1 25¾; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 25¾; April, $1 26; May, $1 26¼; June, $1 22¼; July, $1 09¼; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 18; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 20; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 26¼; No. 2 Red Mixed, $1 22½. Corn steady; High Mixed, 41c.; No. 2, spot, 40¾c.; May, 40⅞c.; No. 2 White, 42½c.; Damaged, 39½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 34½c. Clover-seed quiet; mammoth, $4 35; choice, $4; prime, $3 90. At the close: Wheat weak; No. 2 Red Winter, April, $1 25⅝; May, $1 25⅞; June, $1 22. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 40⅞c.; No. 2, 40¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 95,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened steady, declined ⅜c., and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 18½; do. soft, $1 18½; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and March, $1 09⅛; April, $1 10; May, $1 15⅛; No. 3 do., $1 01½; No. 4 do., 95½c. Rejected, 88½c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 35½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 30c. Rye dull; No. 1, 71c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 77½c. Provisions quiet but firmer. Mess Pork firm at $10 80, cash; $10 95, May. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 05, cash; $7 15, May. Live Hogs stronger at $4 25@$4 40. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 850 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,900 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 29.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, $1 35; White State, $1 32; Red do., $1 35. Corn steady and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels Duluth at 55c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Canada held at 87c.; No. 2 Canada, 77c. Rye quiet. Corn-meal in fair demand; bolted, $22; unbolted, $20@$21. Mill-feed firm; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 750 bbls.; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Lumber, 80,000 feet. Grain in Store and Afloat—Wheat, 195,000 bushels; Corn, 210,000 bushels; Barley, 300,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; Extra White Michigan, no sales; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22 cash and March; $1 22¼, April; $1 22¾, May; $1 21, June; No. 1 Milling, $1 20. Corn dull and lower; No. 1 Yellow, 44⅛c.; High Mixed, 44c.; No. 1 Mixed, 43c.; No. 2 do., 42c. Oats dull, with very little inquiry; No. 1 White, 38½c.; No. 2 do., 37c.; No. 1 Mixed, 37½c.; No. 2 do., 36c. Clover-seed very dull and declining; No. 2 nominally $3 75; prime nominally $4. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 2,900 bushels; Oats, 2,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2,900 bushels; Oats, 960 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1 15@$1 20. Corn quiet; No. 2 White, 42c.@42½c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 38½c.; do. Mixed, 37c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 83c.@85c. Pork quiet at $12 25. Lard steady; prime Steam, 7c. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured Hams 9c.@10c. Whisky steady at $1 03.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., March 29.—One hundred bxs. of Cheese were sold here to-day at 7c.@12c., and 260 pks. of Butter at 23c.@33c.

CLEVELAND, March 29.—Petroleum quiet at 7½c. for Standard White.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 29.—The Printing Cloths market has been moderately active in demand, but without any sales reported; previous quotations are fully maintained.

PEORIA, March 29.—Whisky steady at $1 05.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 295, 18, 33, 57, 63, 71, 74, 81, 86, 125, 191, 196, 198, 233, 237, 257, 262, 273, 278, 289, 293, 294, 295, 297, 299, 300, 302, 306, 309, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 329, 331, 332, 333, 336, 339, 340, 341, 342.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 7.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., & III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, C. J., and Sinnott and Hawes, JJ.

Appeals from Orders—No. 2. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 16, 10, 23.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 2807, 3375, 3391, 3364, 3484, 3485, 3404, 3412, 3414, 3444, 3361, 3427, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3495, 3499.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Cowing, J.

Patrick Flynn, homicide.	James Kane, burglary.
Jeremiah Sullivan, burglary.	Henry Shaunn, Thomas
John Means, William	Dolignan, larceny from
Means, larceny from the person.	the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Joseph Kelly, robbery.	John Ryan, Thomas Brady,
George Smith, homicide.	burglary.
John Daley, robbery.	William Shore, burglary.
Frank Dagastino, felonious assault and battery.	Charles A. Krause, grand larceny.
Henry Davis, burglary.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Choate, J.

No. 171—W. Mircovich vs. British Bark Star of Scotia; No. 30—M. White vs. Steam-tug Lavergne; No. 70—H. J. Newton et al. vs. Schooner Paugussett; No. 79—J. H. Moore et al. vs. Schooner Yankee Doodle; No. 63—A. Forsyth vs. Schooner G. A. Brandreth; No. 40—G. Matol vs. Steam-tug A. B. Preston; No. 60—T. Gilligan vs. Steam-ship Crescent City.

MR. VETTER'S PHILANTHROPHY.

Frederick Vetter, a North New-Yorker, started a line of stages to carry passengers over the annexed district free of charge. His philanthrophy was not appreciated, however, for on Saturday complaint was made to Sergeant Armstrong, of the Twelfth Precinct, that an unlicensed line of stages was running from Harlem Bridge to Fordham. The Sergeant investigated the charge, and on crossing the bridge found one of the stages referred to. It contained a money-box, to which was attached a card with the words, "This is a free line. All who wish to contribute to aid its progress will please put money in this box." The Sergeant arrested the driver, William Barlow, and took him before Justice Morgan, in the Harlem Police Court. Mr. Vetter, the owner of the line, told Justice Morgan that he had applied for a license to the Mayor, who had told him that he did not see why he [Vetter] should not be permitted to carry out his philanthropic idea without interference, and that it was not necessary for him to obtain a license.

"To whom does the money put in your box go?" asked the court.

"To the poor," replied Vetter.

"What poor?" asked Justice Morgan.

"Why, the poor horses, the drivers, and the proprietor, your Honor," said Vetter.

Barlow was committed to prison until yesterday, when he was again brought before Justice Morgan, who fined him $10 for driving a stage without a license. Mr. Vetter paid the fine, remarking as he did so that he thought it would not pay to run that line any longer. He said his receipts since the line had been started were not $10.

THE DEATH OF ARTHUR JOHNES.

Arthur Johnes, one of the oldest and best-known law reporters in this City, died on Saturday evening, of consumption, at his residence, No. 89 Cottage-street, Jersey City. He had been in delicate health for several years past, but his indomitable will fought death to the very last, and he kept to his work until about two weeks ago, when he was forced to take to his bed. He was born in the North of Ireland, in 1836, and, early orphaned, was sent to this country when 12 years of age to the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, who was then Rector of Ascension Church, in Philadelphia. He was educated at Burlington College, New-Jersey, and after graduation returned to Philadelphia, where he studied law with George M. Wharton. He then came to New-York, where he finished his legal education, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. He associated himself with Mr. Thomas G. Shearman in partnership, and they remained together for several years. On the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Shearman went with Mr. Dudley Field. Mr. Johnes served in the Army with Duryea's Zouaves; he lost a leg in the seven days' fight at Gaines's Farm, which incapacitated him for further service. Returning to New-York, he became a law reporter for the daily press of this City. In this work he gained an enviable reputation for conscientiousness and ability. He resumed the practice of the law in June last. He leaves a widow and two children. Funeral services over the remains of Mr. Johnes were held at his late residence last evening, and his remains will be interred in Weehawken Cemetery to-day.

THE RECENT FURIOUS GALES.

The steam-ship Maas, from Rotterdam, on her recent trip to this port, encountered head-gales during the greater part of the voyage. The wind would change from south-south-east to north-west, causing a high cross-sea, which frequently swept over the decks. Heavy falls of rain and squalls of great violence accompanied the gales. On the 23d, in latitude 43° 39' and longitude 47° 42', the steamer passed an iceberg, which reached about 30 feet above water. Another iceberg was seen 12 miles to the westward. The schooner M. P., which arrived from St. John yesterday, experienced 17 days of very stormy weather. On the 24th, when about 40 miles east-south-east of Cape Cod, a severe gale set in from west-north-west, and continued for three days. The seas were tremendous, and constantly broke over the bulwarks, sweeping overboard the deck-load of lumber. The heavy waves also stove in the galley, broke the wheel, and carried overboard one of the anchors, with its cable chain. Temporary repairs were made after the storm had abated somewhat. Capt. Cook, of the bark Recovery, from Antwerp, reports that on the 19th he was caught in a terrific gale from the south, which went round to the north-west and continued for 12 hours. During this time the seas were making a complete breach over the vessel. The German bark Johanna, from Maceio, has been nine days north of Hatteras, with severe gales, in which she lost her jib, foretopsail, and mainsail.

MR. MILLER'S BORROWED SUIT.

Mr. James D. Miller, of No. 351 West Thirty-fifth-street, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against James H. Stone, a nurse employed at the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, whom he accuses of having stolen from him valuables and clothing worth $270. Miller met Stone on Friday last, and they went on a "spree" together. In the evening they found themselves in the room of a woman in West Thirty-third-street. Miller fell asleep on the bed, and Stone sent the girl out for some beer. During her absence, and while Miller slept, Stone stole from him his gold watch and chain, his shirt-studs and sleeve-buttons, and his hat, coat, pantaloons, and vest, with which he left the house. When Miller became sufficiently sober to go home the girl was in a quandary how to get him out of the house, but she finally borrowed a pair of pantaloons and an overcoat, and sent him home in a coach. Detective Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Stone, and in his trunk found the gold watch and chain and other articles of jewelry. Stone was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. Miller's female friend was sent to the House of Detention, and Miller gave bail in $300 to insure his appearance at the trial.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Baptist ministers, the Rev. Dr. John Peddie, the new Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this City, was elected a member. An appeal for funds was made on behalf of the Chicago University, which is laboring under financial difficulties, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the Faculty. The institution, he said, is burdened with a large mortgage and floating indebtedness incurred before he became connected with it. Dr. Anderson desires to raise $15,000 in this City, and he applied to the members of the Conference to aid him in accomplishing that object. The Rev. Dr. Evarts, who was at one time connected with the university in an official capacity, said that the present management were in no wise responsible for the errors of the past. He urged the brethren to assist Dr. Anderson as far as lay in their power. A paper on the "Official Glory of Christ's Life" was read by the Rev. Mr. Hurd. On Monday next the Conference will assemble in Association Hall, at 1 P. M., to listen to the first lecture of a series on "Preaching," to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor of the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church. The laity are invited to attend the lectures, which will be given on consecutive Mondays for a month.

PARTY STRIFE IN ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CRITICISM OF THE MINISTRY—BRITISH FINANCE—ENGLAND'S PLACE AND DUTY IN EUROPE—IRISH TROUBLES.

LONDON, March 13.—The preliminaries of the great constitutional conflict may now be said to be complete. Sir Stafford Northcote has delivered his budget address, and Mr. W. E. Gladstone has issued his electioneering manifesto. Neither one nor the other call for much remark. The budget is practically what I forecast it long ago. It postpones present responsibilities, and while it reduces no existing burdens of taxation it imposes no fresh ones. It is a diplomatic budget, a retreat from immediate deficiencies in a discount of the future—a compromise. The Ministry might have been excused if Lord Beaconsfield had dissolved last year and left the financial troubles of the Government to the new Parliament. It was courageous to "face the music," but the Chancellor has "come up" with excessive caution, and has undoubtedly left himself open to severe criticism. Not that he could have avoided the strictness of Mr. Gladstone anyhow. Simultaneously with the long reports of Sir Stafford's financial statement in yesterday's morning papers, Mr. Gladstone publishes his address to the electors of Mid-Lothian. It is a summary of what he has said before in many a speech and pamphlet, with the exception of the following paragraph, added on Thursday night after the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech:

"At home the Ministers have neglected legislation, aggravated the public distress by continual shocks to confidence, which is the life of enterprise; augmented the public expenditure and taxation for purposes not merely unnecessary but mischievous; and plunged the finances, which were handed over to them in a state of singular prosperity, into a series of deficits unexampled in modern times. Of these deficits it is now proposed to meet only a portion, and to meet it partly by a new tax on personal property, partly by the sacrifice of the whole sinking fund, to which five years ago we were taught to look for the systematic reduction with increased energy and certainty of the national debt."

Apart from this fling at the budget, the address is a general condemnation of the Ministry. It describes Lord Beaconsfield's letter as a terrifying document, designed "to hide from view the character and condition of the country." It charges the Ministry with straining the royal prerogative, with weakening the Empire by needless wars and unwise engagements, and with dishonoring the nation in the eyes of Europe by filching the Island of Cyprus from the Porte. It denounces the Ministry as aggrandizers of Russia at the expense of Turkey, and mocks the Government as a misnomer in being called conservative, while it keeps the nation in perplexity for fear of change. It points out that as to the domestic legislation of the future, the letter of the Prime Minister is a perfect blank, and as to the boasted "ascendency" in the councils of Europe, "the word 'ascendency,'" says Mr. Gladstone, "is best known to us by its baneful connection with Ireland."

"There is, indeed, an ascendency in European councils to which Great Britain might reasonably aspire by steadily sustaining the character of a power, no less just than strong, attached to liberty and law; jealous of peace, and therefore opposed to intrigue and aggrandizement, from whatever quarter they may come; jealous of honor, and therefore averse to the clandestine engagements which have marked our two latest years. To attain a moral and unenvied ascendency such as this is, indeed, a noble object for any Minister or any Empire."

Brave words and earnest; but only words, only criticism. There is the same absence of a programme here as in Lord Hartington's address: the same limitation of ideas to mere protestation against the Government policy. Mr. Gladstone commits himself to nothing. He does not support Home Rule nor condemn it, though he adroitly fixes the Conservatives with having resisted the tremendous changes which he and his Ministry wrought in Ireland. But beyond this shrewd bit of retrospect, a justifiable sop to the Home Rulers, he offers no opinion; he formulates no promise to the Irish Party. He says not a single word about what his party would do, should they come into power, in regard to the foreign and other engagements of the Ministry; he leaves the future in all things as much a blank as Lord Beaconsfield leaves domestic policy; he is content only to condemn every act of the Ministry, and to remind Mid-Lothian and the electors generally of the serious responsibilities that rest upon their shoulders. But what would Mr. Gladstone have done during these past six years? What would he do during the next six years? He does not say. We are only left to conclude that he would have done and would do exactly the opposite to what Lord Beaconsfield has done and might be expected to do. Rightly or wrongly, the answer which thoughtful politicians make to this is that had Gladstone been in power Russia would now be ruling the East at Constantinople; and that the ex-Premier being returned at the next general election will be the signal for a general European war. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says if a Liberal Government comes into power it will only continue to exist at the discretion of the Irish members; "it must yield to their demands, it must submit to the outrageous temper in which these demands are made, (see Home Rule manifesto,) or after a few months of undignified effort to maintain its place, fall into more disreputable ruin than in the last days of Mr. Gladstone's administration." The wire-pullers of both parties are sanguine of success; though the Carlton Club does not expect Lord Beaconsfield's majority to be more than 25 to 30. Singularly enough, this is the majority the Reform Club also counts upon. The unity of the Irish Party against the Ministry will undoubtedly make a serious difference to Lord Beaconsfield's partisans. It may even give the Liberals a majority. A great electioneering authority, whose sympathies, however, go with his forecast, declares the result a foregone conclusion. But my own personal inquiries lead me to a different conclusion.

THE EYES OF THE CONTINENT ON ENGLAND.

It is not a little curious to note how thoroughly in accord is the European press in regard to the magnitude of the issues involved in the general election. While the Liberals of the United Kingdom will regard Lord Beaconsfield's return as conducive to war, the leading European journals are almost unanimous in predicting a great war as the result of a Liberal victory. As affairs stand at present, the prospect is sufficiently gloomy whichever way the tide of public favor runs, whether it turns out the Conservatives or not. The *République Française*, while it charges the present Ministry with having made many grave mistakes, declares the Liberals capable of committing infinitely graver ones. The *Temps* thinks Lord Beaconsfield wise in selecting the present time for dissolving Parliament, inasmuch as the Berlin treaty, with the exception of certain secondary clauses, has been fully carried out. Russia has a watch put on her movements by Austria, the African war is ended, the Afghan campaign as good as closed, Irish distress relieved, and trade looking up. The *National*, which, as a rule, is unfavorable to Lord Beaconsfield's policy, is confident of his success, the Liberals "instead of proclaiming the necessity for England taking part in the resolutions of Europe determining and limiting its action, having confined themselves to vague and inconsistent declarations." The Austrian and German press is almost enthusiastic in praise of the Ministry, and in prayers for its success; and this is met in Liberal circles by the report that should Lord Beaconsfield be returned again, he intends to make a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Germany and Austria, which will eventuate in a war between these powers against Russia, France, and Italy. The irritation in St. Petersburg against the French in regard to the Hartmann affair hardly maintains the probability of such an organization. Moreover, France has not yet forgiven Russia the refusal of her appeal in the height of her war troubles with Germany, when M. Thiers went post-haste to St. Petersburg in the depth of Winter to ask for Muscovite aid, and to be promptly refused. In addition to these set-offs to an alliance with Russia, there is a very cordial feeling of friendship between France and England. Even after Sedan there was a strong party here favorable to intervention to save France, and Mr. Gladstone's Government is generally condemned for not even risking a word of protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine and the other hard terms of the Teuton conquerors. It is stated, with some show of authority, by the *Frankfürter Zeitung*, that M. De Freycinet sent a representative to London to ascertain Lord Beaconsfield's view of the extradition of Hartmann, the Russian Nihilist. The English Premier is reported to have said, "To give him up will be a great exhibition of weakness; send him over to England; we shall have no hesitation in dealing with the case." Nobody here believes that anything of the kind ever took place, but everybody knows what Great Britain would say to a demand for political prisoners. Its answer would be to the Czar what it was to Napoleon III. even when Lord Palmerston wavered over the Napoleonic demands, losing his place as the consequence of his temporary weakness. The ideal England of those who support a spirited foreign policy is not one of strong alliances, not one of European combination; but England in opposition to any Power that wishes to break the peace; England in alliance with the weak in defense of liberty, and in furtherance of the interests of trade and commerce and the arts. It is not to be gainsaid that it was during the long years of Liberal non-intervention, of Liberal indifference to European troubles, that great wars raged, dating in modern days from the time when Lord John Russell abandoned Denmark to her overbearing enemy after encouraging the King to fight and actually promising assistance. It used to be said in the days when France was powerful and feared, that "if France is satisfied Europe is quiet." It has been proved to demonstration that "England a leader in the councils of Europe is a guarantee of European peace." And herein lies the practical difference between the foreign policy of Liberalism and Conservatism: the latter fully acknowledge British obligations and responsibilities to the other European families of the great power of England; the latter disclaims all right or interest to aid in the regulation of European affairs. The England of John Bright disarmed, with troops no more numerous than those of the United States (3,000 miles away from European complications) and a navy not large enough to protect her commerce, would sink into a fifth-rate power and end in being annexed by her strongest neighbor.

JOHN BRIGHT AND IRELAND.

And, by the way, with the name of the illustrious member for Birmingham at the end of my pen, and with the Home Rule manifesto against Lord Beaconsfield before me, I am moved to quote some certain words of John Bright upon the causes of Irish distress and the motives of Irish rebellion. In the Parliamentary volumes of 3 Hansard, xcv., 982, 985, touching the debate on the "Crime and Outrage (Ireland) bill, 1847 Mr. John Bright is officially recorded to have spoken as follows:

"The reason why the law is carried into effect in England is because the feeling of the people is in favor of it, and every man is willing to become, and is, in reality, a peace officer, in order to further the ends of justice. But in Ireland this state of things does not exist. The public sentiment in certain districts is depraved and thoroughly vitiated. The great cause of Ireland's calamities is that Ireland is idle. I believe it would be found on inquiry that the population in Ireland, as compared with that of England, do not work more than two days a week. Wherever a people are not industrious, and are not employed, there is the greatest danger of crime and outrage. Ireland is idle, and, therefore, she starves; Ireland starves, and, therefore, she rebels."

Lord Beaconsfield has never said anything like this against Ireland, and he has often shown a real anxiety to advance her interests. Mr. Bright, with his colleagues, comes forward now for the Irish vote, and will get it; but it is nonsense to say that either Liberal or Conservative Governments are hostile to Ireland. It is only agitators and time-servers who say so. In the old days when the Union was young, Ireland had grievances. The history of Ireland has bloody records of English injustice. So has the history of Scotland; so has the history of America; so has the history of England herself; but those days are over. We live in the present. The Ministers of to-day must be judged by their acts, and not by the shortcomings of their predecessors. The curse and salvation of Ireland are the potato and the Catholic priest. Both the one and the other are inducements to apathy. An Irish family can live on potatoes, and does, in many districts, and a good harvest means quiet, lazy days, while the discipline of Roman Catholicism is inimical to individual effort and to national enterprise. If this had been John Bright's criticism of the idle habits of certain districts of Ireland, he would have spoken the truth, and if our English Government, or some great company under Government patronage, would take the potato districts in hand as if they were new colonies, invest money in them, drain them, cultivate them, build factories, and cut down the unwholesome domination of a superstitious priesthood, then Ireland would flourish, not "like the desert," as one of her members, by a slip of the tongue, said in the House of Commons the other night, but like those districts of Ireland where Scotch and English influences are powerful, and where a liberal Protestantism goes hand in hand with trade, where capital is protected, and where bullets are not regarded as the best current coin for the payment of rent and other obligations. Idle! Look at the Irishman in London! Look at him in Liverpool! Look at him in America! Look at him in the Army, in the harvest fields, on the railway track, in our mines, toiling on our quays, building our houses, blasting our rocks, sweeping our streets—everywhere a busy industrious citizen, and unfortunately, everywhere a tool in the hands of designing and dishonest agitators, a confiding, impulsive, generous, paradoxical man. If he would only use his power wisely and well he would soon rid his country of the grievances, whatever they may be, of which he righteously complains. But that would not answer the purpose of the men who play upon his love of country, flatter his national vanity, and climb to power, if not to affluence, over his devoted and prostrate body. Ireland will always, it is to be feared, be England's difficulty, though with a genuine mutual effort on both sides she might be England's strength and glory.

EUROPEAN MALCONTENTS.

Hartmann has safely arrived in London. He was received by quite a distinguished party of French Communistic murderers, German Socialists, and Russian reformers, both male and female. It is said that the Czar will ask for the notorious Nihilist's extradition—that, indeed, the Government has already received a communication from St. Petersburg on the subject. It would help the prospects of the Ministry just now if Russia should give Lord Beaconsfield what is significantly termed "a smack in the eye," either in regard to Hartmann, the refugee, or Merv, the Central Asian bone of Anglo-Russian contention. There is a gleam of hope for Russia in the latest news from St. Petersburg, which credits Gen. Loris Melikoff with a policy of leniency and reform. A large number of persons languishing in prison, who ought not to have been deprived of their liberty for a moment, are to be released; but, meanwhile, fresh arrests are made, and new victims fall by the way on the everlasting march of death to Siberia. The report of the recapture of Vera Sassulitch turns out to be incorrect. Though the greater severities of the Russian Police call attention away from the suppression of Socialism in Germany, the persecutions in the Fatherland are of the most painful character. Herr Bebel's statements during the debate on the Socialist bill revealed many shocking instances of Police and military injustice. He mentioned a case where a boy was beguiled with beer and cigars to criminate his father, a proscribed Socialist, and described how a certain lady, the wife of an exile, was aroused by Police officers in the middle of the night and compelled to dress in their presence before being conducted to prison. It cannot be but that both in Germany and Russia this diabolical system of legalized tyranny and social persecution will one day bear bitter and bloody fruit for those who thus abuse the liberties and judicial rights of the people.

A PORT JERVIS LADY'S ADVENTURE.

On the 15th inst., while Miss Sarah Troy, a resident of Port Jervis, N. Y., but at present visiting friends at No. 540 Greenwich-street, was passing the corner of Hudson and Houston streets, she was assaulted by three ruffians, who robbed her of a gold watch and chain valued at $110, and escaped. Yesterday, Detectives Flanagan and Dilks, of the Ninth Precinct, brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, George Babcock, Thomas F. Mulhearn, and Joseph Kenney, the three young thieves. Kenney and Mulhearn were captured in Hubert-street, and offered no resistance. Babcock was surprised by the officers in his room, at No. 68 Charlton-street. He sprang out of the window to the roof of a shed, and thence, by means of the fire-escape, he climbed up to the roof of the adjoining house, where he was captured. Miss Troy identified them as the fellows who had assaulted and robbed her. She was so overcome on seeing them that she fainted, and was so prostrated as to be unable to appear in court to enter a formal complaint. The officers explained this to Justice Otterbourg, and he thereupon remanded the prisoners to the custody of the officers until this afternoon.

OFFICER SULLIVAN ACQUITTED.

Officer James J. Sullivan, of the Fifth Precinct, in full uniform, was arraigned as a prisoner before Judge Gildersleeve in General Sessions, yesterday. The complainant was Thomas O'Halloran, employed by the American District Telegraph Company as night watchman. On the night of June 18 last, O'Halloran, in the discharge of his duties, was satisfying himself of the security of a door on Sullivan's post. The two men had known each other before, and no friendly feeling existed between them. The officer inquired O'Halloran's business, the latter made an impertinent reply, and a quarrel ensued. The men speedily proceeded to blows, and both being armed with clubs, a lively clubbing match ensued. O'Halloran got the best of the fight, and Officer Sullivan was compelled to retreat to Hudnut's, where his wounds were dressed by Mr. Charles Perry. Next day each preferred a charge of assault and battery against the other, but that against O'Halloran was dismissed, while Sullivan was held for trial. On the trial yesterday, Officer Sullivan positively swore that O'Halloran was the aggressor, and proved an excellent character. The jury promptly acquitted him.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

WHAT IT HAS BEEN AND WHAT IT IS NOW.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS—THE DEMAND ON THE AQUEDUCT—PREVENTION OF WASTE—SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

For a proper understanding of the work done during the past four years in the Croton Bureau of the Department of Public Works, it is necessary to give a brief description of the condition of the water supply at the beginning of that period. In 1875, the City had a resident population of 1,050,000, and a floating population, including people from neighboring towns and villages carrying on business here during the day of about 200,000, making a total of 1,250,000. As early as 1850 the Croton Aqueduct Board reported that the consumption of water was 40,000,000 gallons in a single day, with a population in the water district of not more than 430,000—being equal to 93 gallons daily per capita. The records of the Croton Bureau show that there was little variation in the rate of consumption from 1850 to 1875, when it reached 95,000,000 gallons per day, or a little more than 90 gallons per capita of resident population. Taking into consideration the increased demand for water from the introduction of steam into all possible branches of business, and even into domestic life, from railroads, and from modern conveniences in hotels, dwellings, and public places, the rate of actual waste of water was less in 1875 than in 1850. Placing the highest estimate of a liberal supply at 30 gallons daily per capita, the projectors and constructors of the Croton Aqueduct built it for an ultimate capacity of only 65,000,000 gallons per day, by filling it to the spring line of the arch. When the demand began to exceed that quantity, 14 years ago, it became necessary to increase the depth of water above the spring line, until it is now running within a few inches of the roof of the structure. The utmost capacity of the aqueduct was thus called into action five or six years ago, and the alternative presented itself of providing a supply for the constant accessions to our population, manufactures, and commerce by a new aqueduct, or curtailing the consumption per capita. Commissioner Campbell's predecessors considered a new aqueduct an immediate necessity. Surveys and estimates for a masonry conduit of 150,000,000 gallons capacity were made in 1875, the cost being estimated at $10,000,000. This did not include the cost of additional storage reservoirs, or other means to feed a new aqueduct, and a safe estimate of the whole cost of making such a structure available for use would not fall short of $15,000,000.

Mr. Allan Campbell entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Public Works in January, 1876. He considered that the City was in no condition to bear the expense of a new aqueduct, and that some other means must be found of increasing the water supply. In his report for the third quarter of 1876, he gave the conclusions at which he had arrived, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—The present aqueduct will supply 95,000,000 gallons daily, which is sufficient for some years, provided the aqueduct and its accessories are kept in the highest state of efficiency, and waste is prevented by a compliance with the rules of the department.

Second—The Croton River and water-shed will supply more than double the present population, and in connection with other sources that can be made tributary to it, presents the most feasible and cheapest system for a permanent supply.

Third—The Housatonic can be tapped and led into the Croton at moderate expense, thus assuring an abundant supply, even for the distant future.

Fourth—The distribution in the City should be improved, and the loss of pressure from increased consumption and extension of distributing pipes counteracted by the establishment of additional high-service works.

Acting upon these conclusions, the necessary measures were taken to place the existing appliances for collecting and bringing water to the City in the most effective condition, to restrict waste as much as possible, and to improve, extend, and equalize the distribution.

Maintaining the Aqueduct.—The Croton Aqueduct, where built on embankments over low grounds, had shown signs of weakness from the first day it was brought into use, as shown by the reports of the Water Commissioners and the Croton Aqueduct Board. Cracks or fissures in the masonry were of frequent occurrence; from 1863 to 1869 the Croton Aqueduct Board reported over 34,000 lineal feet of fissures discovered and repaired. The repairs were confined to a mere stoppage of leaks with cement. With the additional strain of carrying over 90,000,000 gallons of water daily, the danger of more serious ruptures became imminent; but no measures for permanently strengthening the structure were taken until 1876, when the following plan was adopted: Turning an additional arch over the old arch; raising the spandril walls 18 inches above the spring line; raising the retaining-walls several feet to a level with the top of the arch, and removing about 3 feet of surplus earth covering to the sides of the embankments. The length of the aqueduct requiring this treatment is about nine miles. The department having no means beyond the usual maintenance appropriation to apply to this work, its progress was necessarily slow. Up to Dec. 31, 1878, it had advanced about 3,000 lineal feet, and in 1879 it was further extended 4,789 lineal feet. For the year 1880, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment granted the appropriation of $150,000 asked by the department for this work, enabling it to advance the improvement about 14,000 lineal feet, and leaving about 22,000 lineal feet for future provision. Meantime, the other portions of the aqueduct—the Croton dam and lake, storage reservoirs, distributing reservoirs, bridges, culverts, retaining-walls, fences, water-gates, high-service works, &c.—were kept in perfect repair.

Suppression of Waste.—The first of a series of measures to suppress waste of water was the employment of inspectors to go from house to house to detect leaks in plumbing and service-pipes, and willful waste by keeping faucets open. During the three years 1877, 1878, and 1879, 208,270 house inspections were made, resulting in the detection of 39,947 leaks from defective plumbing and 6,064 cases of willful waste by keeping faucets open. The next step was to abrogate the system of farming out the revenue from the supply of water to shipping and for the erection of buildings, under which a large waste occurred along the docks and piers. The last contract for this business expired June 4, 1877, since which time it has been under the immediate control of the department, resulting in great saving of water and an increase in revenue of over $50,000 a year. Lastly, it was found necessary to make a more extended use of the power to apply water-meters to business establishments and stables. The meter system is not a popular measure, which circumstance is probably due in great part to the attempt during the Ring period to fasten upon the City an extravagant, if not fraudulent, meter contract. But it is certainly preferable to the alternative of a great decrease in the pressure of water, or the immediate construction of a costly aqueduct, and it exercises justice by making the careless or dishonest consumer pay for his waste instead of indulging it at the expense of other people. Up to Jan. 1, 1879, the application of meters was confined to the docks, breweries, sugar refineries, railroad stables, and a few other places, and the total number of meters in use was 601. During 1879, 797 new meters were placed, and several thousand notices were recently sent out requiring the application of meters in business places and stables. A great amount of waste has already been stopped, and it is estimated that the ultimate saving of water by meters will amount to at least 10,000,000 gallons daily.

Sources of Supply.—The capabilities of the Croton water system, as then developed, were put to a very severe test by the almost unprecedented drought of 1876. The department had then but one storage reservoir (the second one being far from completion) and a few of the natural lakes in the Croton basin, available for a supply. From June 22 to Nov. 17 no water ran over the Croton Dam, and the Croton River diminished to the dimensions of a mere brook. The one reservoir and the lakes then available were not capable of supplying the deficiency, and steps were at once taken to secure water from additional lakes and ponds, by acquiring water rights and cutting down outlets. The department was thus enabled to draw during the season 3,000,000,000 gallons of water, in addition to 3,175,000,000 gallons drawn from the Boyd's Corner Reservoir, and to avert the misfortune of a water famine. The Summer and Autumn of 1877 brought another severe drought, with the new reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton still uncompleted. All the sources acquired in 1876 were again put under contribution, and again saved the City from the calamity of a short supply of water. The new reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton, commenced in October, 1874, was at last completed and brought into use in the Spring of 1878. It should have been commenced several years earlier, and then all anxiety as to keeping the aqueduct running to its full capacity in time of drought would have been avoided. The available storage capacity in the Croton Valley, exclusive of Croton Lake, is now as follows:

	Gallons.
Boyd's Corner Reservoir	2,727,000,000
Middle Branch Reservoir	4,004,000,000
Fourteen lakes and ponds	2,269,000,000
Total	9,000,000,000

Thirteen other available sites for storage reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 35,000,000,000 gallons, have been surveyed, and these reservoirs can be constructed from time to time when needed. To ascertain with certainty the availability of the Housatonic River in aid of a supply for a new aqueduct, surveys were made of three separate routes, by either of which a daily quantity of 100,000,000 gallons of water could be led into the Croton at an estimated cost of $2,500,000. The surveys, maps, estimates, and other information are now on file in the department for future use. As an additional supply from the Croton, by the aid of storage reservoirs on the Housatonic, would necessarily involve an outlay of at least $15,000,000 for a new aqueduct and accessory works, attention was directed to the Bronx River, the Rye Ponds, and the Byram River as an available source of smaller capacity, but also of much less cost. Surveys were commenced in 1877, and completed early in 1879, with general plans and estimates for the necessary works, showing the following results: As an outlay of $3,000,000 works can be constructed furnishing a daily supply of 20,000,000 gallons, and embracing a dam and reservoir on the Byram River of 530,000,000 gallons capacity; a channel 3,800 feet long from this place to the Bronx; a dam at the Rye Ponds, raising the water 15 feet, making a reservoir of 280 acres and 1,650,000,000 gallons capacity; a dam and reservoir on the Bronx at Kensico, of 256 acres and 1,620,000,000 gallons capacity; an iron pipe conduit thence to William's Bridge, 15 1-5 miles long; a receiving reservoir at the latter point, of 100,000,000 gallons capacity, 180 feet above tide-water, and 85 feet above the Croton Aqueduct; finally, the connections from this reservoir with the present distributing-pipes. This accession to our water supply, with the saving to be effected by the use of meters, will improve or increase the supply and pressure of water about 30 per cent., and postpone for some years the enormous cost of a new aqueduct. The cost of the works will not be greater per gallon of water to be obtained than the original cost of the Croton Aqueduct, built 40 years ago. Steps have already been taken to acquire the necessary water rights on the Bronx, and the lands for the reservoirs and conduit line, and if unforeseen delays do not occur, the whole work can be completed in three years out of the funds now authorized by law.

Distribution of Water and High-service Works.—During the past four years the department laid 70 miles of distributing-pipes and placed 1,938 fire-hydrants, making the present extent of pipes 480 miles, with 5,497 hydrants. Most of the hydrants were placed in accordance with requests of the Fire Department, to facilitate the extinguishment of fires, and it is admitted by that department that the facilities as to number, position, and capacity of hydrants are now much greater than at any previous time. The great extension of the area of supply or distribution, and the new elements of consumption from increased population, manufactures, and commerce, naturally tend to decrease the pressure. The elevated railroads alone, so recently put in operation, consume over 500,000 gallons of water daily. The high-service works at Carmansville, completed in 1871, were designed to supply only the high grounds in that vicinity, but from 1873 to 1876 the service from them was gradually extended to other elevated districts, including Murray Hill, Lennox Hill, and parts of Yorkville, until they were taxed to their utmost capacity. Of recent years the growth of the City in new buildings has been principally on these high grounds, and additional high-service works became a necessity. Authority for their erection was finally given by the Legislature during the session of 1876, and by the Common Council in December of that year. The works were put under contract in February, 1879, and will be completed this Spring. The structure will embrace engine-house, stand-pipe, and a tower 170 feet high, located on Ninth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, on ground formerly occupied by the aqueduct, and reserved for this purpose. The machinery consists of two pumping-engines, each of 7,500,000 gallons daily capacity, to which a third can be added when required. The cost will not exceed the original estimate of $220,000, and the works will be of great advantage in giving ample pressure where the pressure from the City reservoirs is now inadequate, covering nearly all the ground elevated 60 feet or more above tide-water.

A survey of the present condition of the water supply shows that the whole system is in a greater state of efficiency than it was four years ago. In the meantime the ultimate necessity of additional supplies has been steadily kept in view, and by extensive surveys, preparation of plans and estimates, and the collection of all other necessary information, the department is prepared to meet the exigency of the case at any time and to any extent, by the construction of new works in the most practicable and economical manner. The total expenditures connected with the water system for the past four years were:

From annual appropriations	$865,932
From bonds	2,439,817
Total	$3,305,749
For the preceding four years:	
From annual appropriations	$792,092
From bonds	5,480,043
Total	$6,272,135

NATIONAL BANK TAXATION.

TWO OHIO CASES DECIDED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Two decisions relating to the taxation of national bank shares, just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in cases arising in Ohio, have a national interest not less than that of the recent judgment in the New-York case which has attracted so much attention. In one of the Ohio cases, the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo had disputed a tax levied on its shares. It appears that the Ohio Legislature has passed laws providing three separate and distinct State Boards of Equalization—for real property, for railroad capital, and for bank shares—but there is no State Board for other personal property and moneyed capital; of this the equalization is confined to local boards. The evidence in the Toledo bank case showed that in Lucas County the Assessors of real property, the Assessors of personal property, and the Auditor had concurred in a rule by which real and personal property, excepting money and invested capital, were assessed at one-third of their actual value, while money and invested capital were assessed at six-tenths of their value. It further appeared that the State Board of Equalization increased the assessment of bank shares from six-tenths to their full value. It was in evidence that this system had been adopted in other counties, and it was probably common throughout the State. The counsel for the bank argued that the function of the State Board of Equalization of Bank Shares was simply to equalize the value of those shares as among themselves; that the board had nothing to do with real estate or other personal property than bank shares; that such a system must necessarily produce inequality in the valuation and taxation of bank shares as compared with other property; and hence, that the statutes authorizing this mode of taxation were in violation of the principle of equality and uniformity guaranteed by the Constitution of Ohio. The Supreme Court refuses to declare the legislation unconstitutional, because, "if these original valuations and equalizations are based always, as the Constitution requires, on the actual money value of the property assessed, the result, except as it might be affected by honest mistakes of judgment, would necessarily be equality and uniformity, so far as they are attainable. So that, while it may be true that this system of submitting the different kinds of property subject to taxation to different boards of assessors and equalizers, with no common supervision to secure uniformity of the whole, may give opportunity for mal-administration of the law and violation of the principle of uniformity of taxation and equality of burden, that is not the necessary result of these laws or any one of them, and a law cannot be held unconstitutional because, while its just interpretation is consistent with the Constitution, it is unfaithfully administered by those who are charged with its execution. Their doings may be unlawful, while the statute is valid." The court, however, did not hesitate to declare that the facts showed in the case at bar a glaring inequality which was clearly unlawful. This injustice it remedied by affirming the decree of the Circuit Court enjoining the collection of that part of the tax shown to be illegal.

The second case was one in which the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland had filed a bill in equity to enjoin the Treasurer of Cuyahoga County from collecting a tax which the bank claimed to be illegal. The tax had been levied under the statute of 1877. This requires the Cashier of every incorporated bank to report to the County Auditor, the names and residences of shareholders, the par value of shares, &c. It is then made the duty of the County Auditor to assess these shares at their true money value, after deducting the real estate, and to transmit the assessment, with the report of the Auditor, to the annual Board of Equalization for the county. In Cleveland this board comprised the County Auditor and six citizens, appointed by the City Council. It was in evidence that this board had purposely assessed bank shares higher than other personal property, and that it had assessed the shares of national banks higher than those of private banks. It appeared that this rule had been applied to the seven national banks of Cleveland, whose shares, as equalized by the city board, amounted to $3,236,500. The act of 1877 provided also for a State Board of Equalization, to which were referred all the assessments of bank shares made by the county and city boards. No other kind of property was returned to it. Its power was limited to increasing or diminishing the valuation of bank stock for each county and city, so as to make them conform to some standard of equality among themselves which the board might adopt. In the case before the court it was proved that this board had increased the valuation of the shares of the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland $250,000 above the sum of $912,000, at which they had been assessed by the county board, and had increased the valuation of the shares of all the national banks of Cleveland from $3,236,500 to $4,046,045. "It is thus seen," says the United States Supreme Court, "that the Auditor and the City Board of Equalization valued these shares higher in proportion to other moneyed capital in Cleveland to an extent which the witness does not state, but which may be supposed to be 30 per cent., as it is shown to be in comparison with real estate, and the State board added about one-fourth to that, so that the tax on the national bank shares, against which relief is sought in this suit, is between 50 and 60 per cent. on its real value greater than on other moneyed capital, and therefore to that extent forbidden by the act of Congress. For this injustice and this violation of the law there ought to be some remedy." To the argument that there was no violation of the National Banking act so long as bank shares were taxed at the same rate or percentage as other moneyed capital, the court said that "any system of assessment of taxes which exacts from the owner of the shares of a national bank a larger sum in proportion to the actual value of those shares than it does from other moneyed capital, valued in like manner, does tax the shares at a greater rate within the meaning of the act of Congress," and hence is unlawful. Without passing upon the constitutionality of the act of 1877, the court affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court enjoining the collection of the illegal part of the tax.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

On Sunday a Central Park policeman discovered that a man had strangled himself in the Ramble by tying a rope to a small tree and fastening the other end around his neck. The tree bent until the man was in a sitting posture, but he apparently made no effort to keep alive, and permitted himself to be slowly strangled. In his pocket was a piece of paper on which was written the address of Augustus Stroh, a prosperous restaurateur in Sixth-avenue. The case was reported to the Board of Coroners yesterday, and it was ascertained that Mr. Stroh was alive and well. The suicide was not identified at the Morgue.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION—March 29.

SENATE.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, from the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House and Senate, acting jointly, reported a concurrent resolution instructing those committees to examine as to whether or not further legislation is required, and what additional appropriations will be necessary, in relation to the foundation and completion of the Washington Monument; what time it will take to finish the same, whether or not any contracts have been made for materials, and whether any changes have been made or are desirable in the original plan, and an estimate of the cost of completing the structure, and to report by bill or otherwise on the second Monday of December next. Placed on the calendar.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, recommending the monthly publication of Consular reports, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, because it will require the re-establishment of the Bureau of Statistics in the State Department to carry out the request of the memorialists. It was so referred.

THE NEW-YORK EXHIBITION BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Kernan to provide for an International Exhibition on the anniversary of the recognition of American independence, in 1883, in New-York City, was discussed.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he would be glad to see such an exhibition and see it succeed, but he thought this not a wisely-conceived bill. In his judgment the only way to make such an affair successful was to appoint a very few men—the best men available for the purpose—and pay them a good salary to enable them to devote their whole time to it.

After further discussion the morning hour expired, and the Anniversary Exhibition bill went over.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Geneva Award bill.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, moved to amend the substitute proposed by Mr. Hoar by striking out the clause providing that the Court of Commissioners should consider and allow as second class claims for the payment of premiums for war risks. He said war premiums were expressly excluded by the Geneva tribunal—not by implication, but expressly. Not only that, but they were not insisted upon by our Government. Not a penny was ever awarded to us in respect of enhanced premiums. He wanted the Senate to vote, if he could get it to do so, upon this distinct proposition. Perhaps the best mode of procedure would be to decide by elimination what the Senate wished to do.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, inquired of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) whether claims for losses by the destruction of vessels by the exculpated cruisers, and which are recognized in the committee bill, were not excluded by the tribunal as well as the war premium claims.

Mr. THURMAN—Undoubtedly they were; and if there were no more of the money in the Treasury than would pay those whose losses were provided for by the tribunal, I would say stop after paying them. But there is likely to be several millions more than is necessary to pay them. The question is, what shall Congress do with the remainder? I do not believe we are under moral obligation to return it to Great Britain. Are we to make it a part of the general fund of the Government? Then comes the conflict between the war premium men and the men who lost by the exculpated cruisers. In my opinion, they are both subordinated to the first class owners on whose losses the award was based. But if there is a surplus after these are paid, I think those whose property was destroyed by the exculpated cruisers have a better claim on the generosity of the Government than do the man who simply paid enhanced premiums of insurance.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, thought the reply of the Senator from Ohio to the question of the Senator from Maine might mislead listeners, and begged to state his understanding of the matter, which was that war premiums were denominated "consequential damages," and so figured in the American case. The tribunal decided that it had no jurisdiction whatever over such claims. In other words, that they were not embraced within the treaty. Coming now to the case of the exculpated cruisers, they decided not that they had no jurisdiction, but they adjudged, as a matter of fact, that in regard to certain named cruisers no recovery could be had in respect to them. But it was mere matter of fact. Varying the facts and varying the dates, the cruisers would not have been exculpated. It was part of the matter before the tribunal; whereas, they found that on no conceivable state of facts were the enhanced premium claims within the treaty. I do not understand that the two classes stand on the same basis.

Mr. THURMAN agreed in this view, and continued: I have never been able to see how any man stood better because he had insured his property and paid an enhanced rate than does the man who was his own insurer.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine—Where is there any conflict between these two classes, as asserted by the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. THURMAN—Every one of the proposed amendments provides for the payment of war premiums.

Mr. BLAINE—But does any advocate of paying war premiums say or imply that they are better claims than those for the loss of ships?

Mr. THURMAN—Why, when the vote comes the Senator will find Senators who will vote for war premiums and will not vote for the exculpated cruiser claims. Continuing, he said that owners charged the premiums on the price of the goods, and made a profit on them when they sold them to the people. It is the people who have paid the war premiums, and not the merchants. He would like an explanation of that fact.

Mr. BLAINE—While the honorable Senator from Ohio must be credited with a very extensive knowledge of law, I doubt whether he has as accurate a knowledge of practical experience in navigation as some others. He said that all the man had to do who paid a war premium was to charge it in, and it went to the consumer. Now, to show how utterly fallacious that is, let me state the actual fact. Here are two ships, side by side at Liverpool, or any foreign port. One flies the British, one the American, flag. They are competitors for freight to any port on the surface of the globe. When the American ship has to pay a large premium for insurance, does the honorable Senator, as a practical business man, say that the merchant who has the freight to send will agree to pay that much more than the English ship is charging? And yet he tells us that all the man had to do was to charge it in. The American ship not only had to pay that and get no extra for it, but even after it paid the insurance, it did not stand on a par with the British ship. I have a letter from one who had a ship in the harbor of Buenos Ayres. A cargo was to be dispatched to Portland, Me. The shipper said: "I cannot afford to send by you even upon insurance, because Confederate cruisers are thick, and I am not sure you will reach port; and, although you will insure my freight and give me better rates, I am compelled to send by this English vessel, because I know she will not be disturbed." And in the face of these facts, everywhere admitted, the honorable Senator from Ohio says all the man had to do was to charge it in his account.

Mr. THURMAN said there was nothing in the proceedings of the tribunal to show that the amount was fixed upon in such a way. As a matter of fact, the claims for consequential damages were excluded. The Senator from Maine had not met the point to his satisfaction. He says, continued Mr. Thurman, that because British ships could carry goods, therefore, the American owner paid war premiums, and, therefore, he was trampled out of existence. If so, how is it that they have their claims here? If they did not carry on the business, if the American flag did not float on the high seas, if there were no American ships which were insured, and paid war risks, how comes this mighty class of war-premium men, far out-numbering all the other classes put together? It is because they were not driven off the sea; it is because their business was not struck down. Their profits may have been lessened, but if they had not made profits, they never would have carried on the business.

Mr. BLAINE—Does not the Senator know enough of navigation to know that a ship-owner will keep his vessel afloat rather than let it rot in the harbor, if he does not make a cent, thus giving employment to the sailors and helping to continue the commerce of the country? And that is true of many other branches of trade. The honorable Senator also forgets that from the time the danger set in from the Confederate cruisers until it was gone by nearly 900,000 tons of American shipping, and some of it the best and largest shipping, took refuge under the British flag. They would not take the hazard and pay 25, 30, 35, and 40 per cent. insurance, and have their profits eaten up. I am not censuring them. I am only pleading the cause of those who, against all trial and temptation and fear of loss, boldly and defiantly sailed their ships during the entire period of the war under the protection of the American flag, believing, as they did, every day that they put by a receipt for insurance paid; that it was a claim against the Government of Great Britain which the great Government which they were serving would, in the end, see was paid.

Mr. THURMAN said that if the ship-owners preferred to risk the loss of their ships rather than permit them to rot at the wharves, he did not see where the patriotism came in. A while ago these ships sailed the ocean with the Stars and Stripes at their mastheads, out of patriotism. They would not pull down the flag, not they. It was just to show that flag on the broad seas and in the face of all enemies out of pure patriotism that they kept afloat. Now, the Senator says that was not it at all. It was because they made a mere calculation of profit and loss, and thought it better to run the risk of destruction on the sea than await certain destruction at the wharves. If that is not taking the patriotism out of the argument, I do not know what it is. But what of the man who freighted the ship? He had no goods to rot at the wharf. The American merchant that did that did it because there was money in it, as he believed, and he would have stopped it the moment he found there was not. Now, what better position is a man in who has paid a war risk to an insurance company than the man who owned his ship and took out no policy at all? Take the case of an uninsured ship that was not captured, why should not her owners be paid a war premium? He was his own insurer.

Mr. BLAINE—We are here to indemnify somebody. The Senate thinks it is indemnity to give money to an insurance company that made a profit, or to a ship-owner who sailed his ship at a profit. I submit to the Senate that when you come to indemnify a man he must show a loss. I am arguing for exculpated cruiser claims just as earnestly as for war premium claims, and I am arguing for the insurance companies as earnestly as the Senator from Ohio. If he will put in the same condition that I put in in behalf of these others that they shall show they are losers.

Mr. THURMAN—Now, the Senator from Maine has laid down a principle that I venture to tell him he will not stick to a week before he will back out. How do we get at the fact whether the insurance companies sustained losses or not? We got at it in the bill of 1874 by saying that the insurance company should only claim for what it had paid after a full exhibit of all its business of war risks, showing a loss on its whole business. Will the Senator apply that to a man who paid war premiums, and require him to furnish an exhibit of his whole business to see whether he made or lost money on it; and then, if he did not, say he shall have nothing for his premiums? He will not. Yet that is what is done in respect to the insurance companies. Although insurance is a lawful business, essential to the commerce of the world, that the companies had sustained no loss unless on a balance sheet, it appears they have paid more on war risks than they have received. Now, when it comes to a question of merchants or shipowners who have paid risks, the Senator won't apply any such doctrine.

Mr. BLAINE—We shall be willing to follow the rule as far as practicable. But these insurance companies, essential to commerce, were not pursuing the same kind of a business as all. Insurance implies risks. These men took their risk in the legitimate performance of their own business. According to the theory of the Senator from Ohio, the Government said to the insurance companies: "You not only have a chance of large profits, but the United States Government is going to collect and pay into your coffers all the losses on your risks. Wherever there is a vessel lost on which you pay out some money, we will stand by you and pay it back out of the award." Mr. Blaine went on to say that the doctrine of subrogation had been demolished by the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar]. He would not go into the legal argument, lest he should make as many mistakes as the Senator from Ohio had made in regard to navigation, but he thought that Senator was attempting to apply legal principles which had no more application to the case than they had to the kingdom of heaven, whose laws of justice they offended.

Mr. THURMAN—The Senator has doubtless heard of such a thing as the right of subrogation.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, and I heard it demolished by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. THURMAN—The Senator did not hear it demolished. When the Senator comes to be a Judge, he will learn to hear both sides of a question.

Mr. Thurman here stopped, raised his hand to his forehead as if in pain, and seemed about to fall. Several Senators went to his assistance, but after bathing his head with the water contained in the tumbler on his desk he walked into the cloak-room, leaning on the arm of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Christie.

THE NAVAL BOARD OF SURVEY.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said that, as his friend from Ohio was unable to proceed, he would move for an executive session, but at the request of Mr. MCPHERSON, he withdrew the motion to allow the joint resolution for a board of survey on the double-turreted monitors to be taken up. Mr. MCPHERSON proceeded to speak on the resolution, after which the resolution was amended by striking out the proviso that "none of the board shall be of lower rank than Captain," there being not enough naval constructors of that rank to compose the board. The joint resolution was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. WHYTE, (Maryland,) at 3:45 P. M., the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 4:45, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Under the call of States the following bills, &c., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HERBERT, of Alabama—Prescribing and defining the manner of guaranteeing to each State a republican form of Government. It provides that whenever the President shall ascertain that there exists in any State a controversy between two organized bodies, each claiming to be the Legislature of such State, and such controversy cannot be determined by the lawfully-constituted authorities of such State, without resort to military force, he shall communicate the fact of such controversy to the Senate, which shall determine which, if either, of the two bodies is the Legislature of the State.

By Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut—Proposing an amendment to the rules providing that no bill or joint resolution shall embrace more than one subject, and matters directly and properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in its title, and a bill proposing to amend a section of the revised statutes shall recite the language of the statute if so amended.

By Mr. MORTON, of New-York—To secure a uniform standard of value. The bill is as follows:

Whereas, Under the constitutional power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, Congress has established a common unit of value, and provided for the free coinage of gold coins conforming thereto, and has further provided that the coinage of the standard silver dollar, which is intended, and ought to be, the equivalent of the said unit of value, therefore, it ought to secure and forever maintain the equality of the said standard silver dollar with the unit of value.

Be it enacted, That the gold and silver coins of the United States, which are a full legal tender, shall hereafter be interchangeable at their lawful value, either for the other, on demand of any holder thereof, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New-York, when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for such interchange, and to cause to be coined such amount of standard silver dollars as may be necessary from time to time, in order to meet the demand for such dollars, and that all provisions of the law fixing or limiting the amount to be coined of such standard silver dollars be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

By Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania—To establish the compensation of Day Inspectors of Customs at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, and Portland, Me., at $4 per day.

By Mr. WARNER, of Ohio—For the appointment of a commission to revise and readjust the Tariff and Revenue laws.

By Mr. DAVIS, of California—To organize the Territory of Alaska, and providing for the establishment of a civil Government thereof.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The pending amendment, striking out the clause appropriating $20,000 for Chargés d'Affaires and diplomatic officers abroad, was defeated.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, providing that if any Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, or Minister Resident shall be absent from his post for a space of four months or more, in any one year, the salary of such officer shall be 50 per cent. of the amount appropriated, the other 50 per cent. to be covered into the Treasury. Rejected—yeas 55, nays 70.

Mr. BLACKBURN offered an amendment providing that no diplomatic officer not mentioned in this bill shall be entitled to any salary or compensation of any kind whatever, and repealing the laws authorizing the payment of any salary or compensation to such officers. Rejected.

Mr. COX, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, replied to some remarks made last Saturday by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who had thrown out the intimation that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had been derelict in its duty in not reporting a measure for the reform of the diplomatic system. That intimation was not authorized by facts, so far as he [Mr. Cox] was concerned. He had opposed again and again the useless diplomatic system by which the Treasury was depleted and for which the Government received no adequate compensation or services rendered. He would withdraw from the salaries of Ministers just as much money as possible in order to aggrandize the consular system, believing that the great need of the country was the extension of commerce and trade, and, therefore, he felt some resentment at being reproached in the slightest degree. He would strike down the salaries of men whose only business seemed to be to dine at cafés, listen to the gossip of men who were not in sympathy with republican institutions, and return home at pleasure, when not gallivanting through Europe.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4:45, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: John B. Stickney, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Florida; James M. Armstrong, Register of the Land Office, Colfax, Washington Territory; William H. Berry, Agent for the Indians of Los Pinos Agency, in Colorado.

Postmasters.—Guido C. Hinchman, at Dover, N. J.; William Metzger, Dayton, Washington Territory; George L. Nichols, Fergus Falls, Minn.; James Arthur Foote, Anoka, Minn.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BANK.

A SCHEME WHICH DOES NOT PROVE INVITING TO NEW-YORKERS.

Mr. H. J. Overman, who went to Europe some time ago ostensibly as the agent of the "New-York Directors" of the projected Anglo-American Bank, returned by the Adriatic on Sunday. It was given out that he would bring with him full details of the scheme, and would proceed to organize at once. Yesterday he refused to furnish any particulars of the result of his mission for publication, on the ground that he was not yet ready to say anything. It was learned, from other sources, however, that he brought over a new prospectus, which resembles in all important details the old one already published, except that the proposed capital is reduced from £1,500,000 to £500,000, and that the space which in the old one contained the names of the alleged "New-York Directors" is left blank. It was also learned that Mr. Overman called yesterday on these gentlemen, and that in some instances, at least, he met with a rather cool reception. Mr. Benjamin B. Sherman said that he had refused to listen to him, and had informed him that he [Mr. Sherman] had founded all the banks he intended to for the present. Mr. Sherman added that he would not accept a Directorship in the proposed bank on any account. Gen. Christensen, when asked about the matter, replied that he did not think his duties in connection with the new Mining Exchange would permit of his serving in the directory of the proposed bank. With one or two exceptions the other named Directors seemed to have arrived at a similar conclusion. The several gentlemen mentioned were entirely non-committal as to their reasons, asserting that they really knew nothing whatever about the bank more than had already been published. It is surmised that Mr. Overman's reluctance to impart information at present arises from the necessity which has come upon him of hunting up a new Board of Directors.

KELLY'S EVENING PAPER.

J. WILTON BROOKS'S FIGHT IN THE COURTS.

THE RECENT ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE "EVENING EXPRESS" COMPANY—A REFEREE TO BE APPOINTED TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE.

A hearing was had before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the order to show cause why Erastus Brooks, James Wilton Brooks, and Samuel Marsh should not be declared to have been chosen Trustees of the New-York *Express* Company on March 15, instead of Joseph J. O'Donohue, Edward Kearney, and John H. Mooney, or why a new election of Trustees should not be ordered. At the opening of the case Mr. William A. Beach, of counsel for James Wilton Brooks, read the affidavit of that gentleman on which the order to show cause was granted. An affidavit in reply, made by John Kelly, was then read by Mr. John H. Strahan. It set forth that after the death of James Brooks, and the accession of James Wilton Brooks to the interest of his father in the *Evening Express*, he [Kelly] was urged, on political grounds, to take an interest in the newspaper. He consented to assist in organizing a company to advance the newspaper to a position of influence in and usefulness to the party with which he is identified. At that time, the affidavit continued, the newspaper had ceased to be a source of profit to its proprietors, and Mr. Erastus Brooks assured the deponent that he would be unable to dispose of any of the shares of the proposed company except a few to some of his relatives. A portion of the stock of the new company was placed at his [Mr. Kelly's] disposal, and he disposed of it to his political friends, thus raising $50,000, which was placed at the command of the company as its working capital. The Messrs. Brooks each kept 94 shares of the stock, and he [Kelly] held 11 shares. The remainder of the stock was taken by political friends of the deponent and a few friends of the Messrs. Brooks. The paper was left under the management of the Messrs. Brooks, but they spent nearly all the working capital of the company without increasing the revenue of the journal. In fact, the newspaper did not pay its expenses, and Mr. Kelly said Mr. J. Wilton Brooks became dissatisfied with the management of his uncle, Mr. Erastus Brooks. "Having become and being widely known as identified with the undertaking," the affidavit continued, "I determined to make further efforts on his behalf. The Messrs. Brooks would give no pecuniary assistance, so the burden again fell entirely on me. To make certain of a change in the management, it was necessary to obtain a majority of the stock of the company. Mr. Erastus Brooks agreed to sell for $40,000 69 of the 94 shares held by him, and Mr. James Wilton Brooks agreed to sell for $8,000 14 of the 94 shares he held." With the assistance of his political friends, Mr. Kelly swore, he raised the money and bought the 83 shares, with the understanding that the management of the paper should be changed. The change was effected gradually, and John H. Mooney was put in charge of the finances of the *Express*. The Messrs. Brooks continued to act as Trustees of the company, and he believed them to be in sympathy with the management of the paper until shortly before the date of the last annual election, when he [Mr. Kelly] saw a paragraph in an evening newspaper stating that Mr. James Wilton Brooks was endeavoring to form combinations to obtain control of the paper, and to conduct it "in a particular interest," of which the deponent certainly did not approve. The stockholders who were opposed to a change of management then sent the deponent their proxies. He did not solicit proxies except from his wife, who holds 10 shares. Referring to Mr. James Wilton Brooks's statement in his affidavit, that those shares were issued to Mrs. Kelly without consideration, Mr. Kelly said it was "maliciously false," as he himself acquired the shares at the organization of the company, when Mrs. Kelly was not his wife. He subsequently transferred the stock to her without consulting any person. The result of the Brookses' management of the *Express*, Mr. Kelly's affidavit went on to say, was an indebtedness of $32,500. Bonds were issued, and the deponent invested $15,000 in them; Augustus Schell $7,500; John H. Mooney, $5,000 for his own account and $2,500 for the account of James Wilton Brooks, on a guarantee of repayment. It is next stated that Mr. Kelly paid $15,000 of claims against the company, while the Messrs. Brooks did not contribute a cent toward re-establishing the newspaper after they retired from its management, or for meeting its obligations. The deponent denied that he conspired or confederated with other persons to carry the election for Trustees, but he added that Mr. James Wilton Brooks would be the last person he would select to conduct the financial affairs of a daily newspaper. The affidavit finally declared that since the retirement of the Messrs. Brooks from its management the newspaper has become a prosperous and valuable property.

An affidavit was next read, in which Mr. Augustus Schell denied that he conspired or confederated with any person to carry the election of Trustees, or that he knew of the transfer of stock to John J. Murphy. Affidavits denying the charge of conspiracy were made by the Messrs. Strahan, John J. Murphy, and John H. Mooney. The affidavits all declared that the transfer of stock from Mr. J. W. Brooks to John J. Murphy was made regularly, and that the stock was properly voted on at the election of March 15. The affidavits of Messrs. Schell and Mooney declared that the by-laws of the New-York Express Company provide for the annual meeting and election to be held on the third Monday of March, thus opposing the declaration of Mr. J. W. Brooks that the day appointed by the by-laws is the second Monday of March.

Mr. William A. Beach, of counsel for Mr. Brooks, pointed out that there were three disputed questions of fact in the case. The first, and perhaps the only essential question, was as to the day appointed by the by-laws for the annual meeting of the company. This could be settled, he said, either by a reference or by having the by-laws brought to court. In the course of a reference, however, the other disputed questions could be determined. Ex-Judge Cardoza, who appeared for Mr. John Kelly and the other respondents, said that when the affidavits upon a motion fully denied those on which a motion was based, the rule was to deny the motion. His side did not wish to enforce the rule, and agreed that there should be a reference. Judge Daniels said he believed he ought to order a reference and direct the books of the company to be taken before a Referee. A formal order to this effect will be made to-day.

EXCESSIVE SHERIFFS' FEES.

A NICE CHARGE FOR WATCHING AN EMPTY SAFE DISALLOWED BY JUDGE DANIELS.

The property of Philip Daly, a well-known gambler, was attached about a year ago, when a suit was begun against him in this City by Francis T. Walton, as Assignee of the Executors of the will of the late State Treasurer Robert H. Mackey, of Pennsylvania. The claims of Walton against Daly were based upon several promissory notes made by the latter. Among other property attached was $4,200 in cash found in a safe in Daly's gambling-house, No. 8 West Twenty-fifth-street. This sum was removed from the safe and deposited in the Sheriff's office; yet for 26 days thereafter Deputy Sheriff Dederick G. Gale kept one of his assistants watching the empty safe against the protest of Daly and his lawyers. The Sheriff's bill of costs was presented to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and he taxed it at $190 69, the amount claimed by the Sheriff, which included $174 for fees of the persons who watched the empty safe. Judge Donohue held that, as the keepers were placed in charge of the safe by direction of the plaintiff, they were entitled to compensation from the defendant. The defendant's counsel, Messrs. Childs & Hull, claimed that the Sheriff was not entitled to charge for the safe-keeping of property attached by him, and they appealed from Judge Donohue to the General Term, which body has not yet passed upon the matter. The suit of Walton against Daly was tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, last month, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The bill of costs presented for taxation to the Law Clerk in the County Clerk's office was rejected by him on the ground that he could not legally allow the fees claimed by the Sheriff. The matter was carried before Judge Daniels in Supreme Court, Chambers. Judge Daniels yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the action of the clerk. He holds that the employment of keepers was unnecessary, and that the law does not provide for the payment of such keepers; and he therefore cuts down the Sheriff's bill of costs from $190 69 to $16 69. This decision is directly adverse to that of Judge Donohue.

DIVIDING UP THE PATRONAGE.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a meeting yesterday and passed upon the regular monthly pay-rolls. On motion of Commissioner Pinckney, the privilege of the Castle Garden provision stands was awarded to Messrs. Murray & Nugent, in place of James Higgins, to take effect April 1. It is said that in ordinary times this privilege has been worth $5,000 per annum. The increase of immigration will swell the profits considerably. On motion of Commissioner Stephenson, R. H. Warren was appointed engineer at Ward's Island, in place of James H. Franklin. The salary is $800 per annum. On motion of Commissioner Starr, William Bennett was appointed a day policeman on Ward's Island, in place of Charles Heische. The salary is $500 per annum. Commissioners Forrest, Ulrich, and Lynch were appointed a special committee to contract for 2,000 tons of coal for the use of the departments.

PLEADING GUILTY TO MANSLAUGHTER.

Two youths, named Daniel Corcoran and Lawrence Gahan, both of whom were employed in Crane's slaughter-house, West Thirty-ninth-street, quarreled on Jan. 12 last, and went to fight the matter out in an open lot. Gahan got the best of the fight, and Corcoran, in defending himself, seized a brick, with which he struck his opponent on the head. Next day Gahan died from the effects of his injuries, and Corcoran, who is only 18 years old, was arrested and indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree. When the youthful homicide was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday, his counsel, Mr. William F. Kintzing, interposed a plea of guilty, and stated, in mitigation, that the prisoner had always borne a good character, and had thrown the fatal missile in the heat of a silly brawl. Judge Cowing imposed the mitigated penalty of one year in the Penitentiary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings....Thurs., April 1, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.......Sat., April 10, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.......Thursday, April 15, 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 145 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA..................TUESDAY, March 30, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..............TUESDAY, April 13, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..................TUESDAY, April 20, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING..................TUESDAY, April 27, 7 A. M.
NEVADA....................TUESDAY, May 4, 1:30 P. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, March 31, 8:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA..............Wednesday, April 7, 3 P. M.
PARTHIA..............Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.
GALLIA................Wednesday, April 21, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, April 3, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Thursday, April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, April 17, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Thursday, April 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Thursday, April 29, 9 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.......Wednesday, April 7, 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sangelier....Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st. N. R., EVERY THURSDAY.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
MAIN........Sat., April 3 | DONAU.......Sat., April 17
MOSEL.......Sat., April 10 | RHEIN.......Sat., April 24
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....................................$100
Second Cabin.....................................60
Steerage...30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria.......April 3, noon | Circassia, April 17, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia...April 10, 5 A. M. | Devonia...April 24, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia.....April 7, 3 P. M. | California, April 14, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA......Thurs., April 1 | GELLERT.....Th., April 15
WESTPHALIA, Th. April 8 | SILESIA...Thurs., April 22
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
SCHIEDAM.......................Wednesday, March 31
MAAS...............................Wednesday, April 7
AMSTERDAM......................Wednesday, April 21
1st Cabin, $60–$70. 2d Cabin, $45–$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.
NEDERLAND, April 3, 12 M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.........Wednesday, March 31, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.........Saturday, May 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA..........Saturday, April 10, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.......Wednesday, March 31
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton......Saturday, April 3
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga. 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu., April 1
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. April 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat., April 17
These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. March 30 & April 18 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 8 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote..........Sat., April 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice..Wed., April 14
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, March 31
Steamer...............................SATURDAY, April 3
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....................Thursday, April 8
S. S. NIAGARA.......................Saturday, April 17
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.
Tenders for the above service will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office, Jamaica, until noon on the 21st day of June, 1880. The service is to be performed for seven years, commencing not later than the 1st of January, 1881, but liable to termination at the end of five years, on six months' notice being given.
The tenders must be sealed up and addressed to "*The Colonial Secretary, Jamaica*," and marked outside, left-hand corner, "*Tender for steam communication round the Island of Jamaica*."
Further particulars and printed copy of conditions of proposed contract can be obtained at the British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway, New-York, and may also be seen at the Maritime Exchange.

EXCURSIONS.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.—FOR SALOON Steamers, Tugs, Barges, and Glen Island, Hudson, Alpine, Alcorney Park, and Highland Park Groves, apply at Pier No. 18 North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to go out by day to do any kind of work in *private family; best City reference. Call at No. 318 West 27th-st. Mrs. Clark.*

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl; is neat and obliging; can take entire charge of up-stairs work; don't object to the country; in a private family; City reference from present employer. Address N. D., Box No. 303 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid in private family; willing to assist with other work; best City reference. Call at No. 327 East 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or laundress only; City reference. Call at No. 23 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 6 East 9th-st., her employer's, with whom she has been for 15 years.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman, or would assist with children; good City reference. Seen at present employer's, No. 119 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st., two flights up, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; in her place yet; five years' reference; the lady will be seen from 10 to 2. Call at No. 119 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent Protestant woman in private family, with first-class City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 277 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-class; by a colored girl in private family; best City reference given. Call at No. 145 West 32d-st., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 558 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist with washing; no cards answered; City reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO DO FINE HAND Sewing.—Best reference. Call at No. 210 East 17th-st., near 3d-av.; no postal cards answered.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business in all branches: fish, soups, and all kinds of fancy desserts; would like to go to the country for the Summer; very best City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two girls together; in private family; do work of small family between them; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 202 9th-av., two flights.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY COMPETENT WOMan; understands all kinds family cooking, desserts, and jellies; good baker; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 West 33d-st., shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; don't object to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; EXperienced English cook; understands French and all branches of American cooking; excellent City reference from last employer. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A private family; understands soups and made dishes; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands meats, soups; a good baker of bread, biscuits, and pastry; a quiet home more of an object than wages. Call at No. 414 7th-av.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD, WILLING GIRL AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference from last place; in private family; City or country; no cards. Call at No. 303 East 60th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook; one not afraid of work and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 420 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS thorough cook in private family; excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 676 2d-av., 2 flights.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A private family, City or country; four years' best City reference. Address, for two days, No. 221 East 28th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A DANISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; country preferred, in a private family; good City reference. Address R., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COMpetent cook in small private family; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook where a kitchen maid is kept; best City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 323 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; THORoughly understands her business; best City reference. Address, for two days, B. M., Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; WILL ASsist with the washing in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 44th-st.; third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; excellent baker; no objection to coarse washing; good City reference. Call at 141 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; IS AN excellent baker; will do the coarse washing for a while; best City reference. Call at 147 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands English and American cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 408 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PERSON as good cook; best recommendations. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A private family; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; eight years' reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 333 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business in all branches; very best City reference. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FRENCH; WORK IN FEW private families by day or week (cut and fit,) or take work home. Address French Dress-maker, No. 100 West 39th-st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, engagements in private families by the day or week; best City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker and seamstress to work in families by the day; terms, $1. Address Reliable, Box No. 315 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER. — EXPERIENCED; CUTS, fits, trims perfectly latest styles; Taylor's system; excellent hand to make over; by day, $1 50; references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few engagements by the day; terms reasonable. Address M. Ackermann, Station M.

HOUSEKEEPER. — BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch Protestant woman as working housekeeper, or other position of trust; has several years' experience in hotels; best of references. Call or address No. 152 West 37th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, (WITHOUT FAMILY,) accustomed to the care of private house, would like to have one for the Summer, or would take care of flat or office; good reference from last employer. Address W. H., Box 293 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, in a private family; willing and obliging to make herself generally useful. Seen, for two days, at No. 407 West 37th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman; thoroughly understands her duty; would assist in chamber-work; highest City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 264 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCHWOMAN IN A private family; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 289 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S-MAID.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER; good hair-dresser; thoroughly understands the duties of maid; no objection to country or travel. Call at No. 7 East 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 531 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; or fine washing and light chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 215 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; first-class City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 134 West 25th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; three years' best reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 519 3d-av., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress and would assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at 68 West 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS GOOD LAUNDRESS; WITH good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE French person as infant's or young children's nurse; thoroughly experienced in care and management of infants from birth and bringing up on bottle; wages, $20; several years' City reference. Call or address No. 319 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISHWOMAN, to take entire charge of an infant or young children; no objections to the country. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 122 West 48th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT INfant's nurse, (Protestant,) to bring up on bottle; takes charge from monthly nurse; highest City reference. Address E. R., Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; Protestant; can take entire charge of an infant; City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 5 Pacific-place, West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG AMERican woman as nurse to grown children; can do plain sewing. Apply at present employer's, No. 56 West 50th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman as invalid or monthly nurse; used to those mentally afflicted; City reference; country no objection. Call at No. 455 West 62d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as infant's nurse; three and a half years' City reference. Seen at No. 232 West 41st-st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT NURSE FOR YOUNG children or take charge of a baby; country no objection; understands sewing. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., Room No. 3.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced. Call at Rockingham House, 56th-st. and Broadway, present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHWOMAN (PROTestant) as nurse for growing children or infant; competent to take full charge; first-class City reference. Call at No. 131 West 14th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL to take care of children and do plain sewing; make herself useful if required; City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—WILL TAKE THE ENTIRE CHARGE of an infant; can cut and make garments; City reference. Address A. C. B., Box No. 281 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND GROWing children and do chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable German girl in a private family. Call at No. 361 5th-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN TAKE baby from monthly nurse and bring it up on bottle; will travel; City reference. Call at No. 113 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE IN A PRIVATE family; does not speak English. Address No. 150 East 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO MIND children, help with up-stairs work, or plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 446 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, 19 YEARS, as nurse for children. Call at No. 318 East 29th-st.

STEWARDESS.—ON A STEAMER; HAS FILLED that position in England. Address Mrs. Perkins, No. 206 East 26th-st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or wait on a lady; can dress hair; City reference; well recommended. Call at No. 228 East 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH; good fitter; highest City reference. 317 East 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY MODEST GERMAN PROTESTant girl; would assist with chamber work, in Christian private family; City or country; good references; no office. Call at No. 410 West 41st-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; OR waitress and chamber-maid; five years' City reference. Call at No. 110 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A FEW ladies' or gentlemen's washing, by the week or month; good reference. Call at No. 692 8th-av., Mrs. Sharp.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to go out by day; very fine washer and ironer; competent for any kind of house-work. Address, No. 332 East 21st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress by the day, or will take home washing; terms moderate. Call at No. 217 West 28th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS family or gents' washing, in first-class style; best references. Call or address 120 West 26th-st., basement.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION IN a wholesale house or factory; understands cutting stencil plates. Address J. V. Love, No. 454 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; Protestant; is first-class waiter and a good carver; understands his business thoroughly; best City references. Address W. W., Box No. 277 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; in a private family; will assist the cook if of good disposition; two and three years' City reference. Call at No. 150 East 42d-st.

BUTLER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; HAS lived eight years in last place; last employer can be seen in City. Address J. B., No. 772 2d-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY PROTESTant married man; no family; City or country; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages in all their branches; is a good and careful driver; can show 15 years of the very highest testimonials; over seven years from late employer; gentleman can be seen if required. Address W. P., No. 156 Skillman-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE; English and Scotch; man as coachman and useful man; understands everything around a gentleman's place; wife as first-class cook and laundress; understands meats, soups, &c.; is also a good butter-maker; first-class references; country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at Woodhead's Hotel, corner 9th-st. and 6th-av.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By a Protestant single young man; highly recommended from present employer, where he has been for 18 months; seven years' highest testimonials from former employers. Address R. C., Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, American born; excellent hostler; good vegetable gardener; understands flowers, lawns, &c.; can milk; very handy; temperate, neat, and active; several years' best reference. Address J. M., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SCOTCHMAN; Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties and performs them; experienced, stylish City driver; willing, obliging, temperate, and honest, as former or late employer will state; seven years' best City reference. Call or address H., No. 115 West 37th-st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, RELIAble man; thoroughly competent in all his duties as such; well experienced in the care of good horses; eight years' first-class City reference from one place, with others the same for the past 14 years; City or country. Address Coachman, No. 218 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A THORoughly competent man and wife; man thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses and is a good gardener; wife an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; can also make butter, raise poultry, &c.; very best reference. Call or address J. K., No. 129 Clinton-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Swede; single man; thoroughly understands his business; very first-class references (seven years) from last employer; first-class man in every respect. Address Competent, Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; first-class reference; will be disengaged 1st of April; present employer can be seen. Call or address M. R., No. 255 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, RELIAble man; well experienced in care and treatment of horses and traps; nine years' first-class City reference from one place; with others the same for 15 years; City or country. Address Coachman, 218 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; has lived with me four years, and can recommend him highly as a first-class man. Call or address Mr. William Bispham, No. 131 Washington-st., City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; no incumbrance; seven years' reference from former employer; strictly temperate; attentive to his duties; understands his business thoroughly. Address E. M., No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; Protestants; man is a thorough groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; wife as first-class cook and good butter-maker; best references. Address J. R., Box No. 215 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; also a good gardener if required; thoroughly understands taking full charge of a gentleman's place; good careful driver; first-class reference. Call or address Coachman, care of Michael Brien, 26 Greenwich-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; capable of taking charge of any gentleman's turnout; willing and generally useful, and not afraid of work; first-class reference. Address P., Box No. 201 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk; be found willing and obliging; good City references. Address M. R., No. 3 Jay-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; good reference. Address Scotchman, Box No. 224 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; is a careful, stylish City driver, and an excellent groom; six years' first-class City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 236 West 54th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; has the best City reference for capability and sobriety. Address S. F., care of Dr. Cattanach, No. 15 West 44th-st., or Box No. 235 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses; is a good groom and a careful driver, and a good kitchen gardener; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Call at No. 351 East 31st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT MAN; strictly sober and trustworthy; first-class City driver; four years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address R., No. 1,469 Broadway, St. Cloud Hotel Building, in saddlery store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; good careful driver; can milk, and will make himself useful; understands gardening; best reference from last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 211 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A steady, industrious single man; understands both branches thoroughly; good careful driver; can milk; sober, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 209 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at Mr. Thompson's, 136 East 13th-st., or at 162 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the very best of references from former employers. Call or address T. R., No. 41 Carmine-st.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; 12 years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, N. S., 75 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man (Protestant, north of Ireland,) as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred. Call or address No. 3 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; has first-class reference; City or country. Address H. B., No. 116 Park-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; best of references from his last employer; country preferred. Address or call on 1, No. 119 Madison-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK AND Laundress.—By a man and wife; both understand their business thoroughly; first-class reference. Address E. D., Box No. 241 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SINGLE man; understands both branches; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; best of references. Address N. W., Box No. 207 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; a thorough horseman; well recommended. Call or address J. N., No. 545 5th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man, 22 years of age; good references. Call at No. 809 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; has 10 years' best references. Address J. K., 644 6th-av.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEman for a first-class man as farmer and gardener, whom he can recommend in every way. Address Farmer, care James S. Myers, Box No. 3,658 Post Office.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN to take care of a small farm a short distance in the country. Address Box No. 201 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; several years' experience in charge of greenhouses and graperies; good fruit and vegetable grower; understands improvement and management of gentleman's place, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Address Robert, Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, COARSE WASHing, &c.—By a man and wife (Swiss Protestants) without children; man is a good gardener, understanding also the proper care and handling of horses; good milker; wife is an excellent cook; does coarse washing; satisfactory references from former and last employer. Address M. B., Box No. 205 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly greenhouses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables and all improvements; first-class reference from present and former employers; small family. Address Practical, Box No. 298 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GERMAN GARdener and florist, (single, 35,) of many years' experience as foreman in first-class commercial and private establishments, wishes engagement in a similar character; parties requiring a competent man, with excellent City references, address A. R., Box No. 225 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL FLOWER, fruit, and vegetable grower; advertiser is a sober young Protestant man; understands his business in every particular; wages moderate; best reference. Address S. R., Box No. 308 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF PRACTIcal experience both in Europe and America; horticulture, and all branches belonging to that department; also, the care of horses or stock thoroughly; best of reference, either country. Address, for five days, Y. Z., Box No. 239 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; married; no family; competent in all his duties; thoroughly understands care of horses, and gardening in all branches; first-class City testimonials; only first-class family need apply. Call on P. H., No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; married; no family; 15 years' experience; competent in all branches of his profession; good reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 283 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried; very best of reference for the past 20 years for growing hothouse grapes, peaches, care of greenhouses, fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Call or address D. R., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE child; a good greenhouse, flower, and vegetable gardener; has 14 years' good reference from one gentleman's private place. Address A. M., Box No. 213 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ONE BOY 8 years old; 16 years in last place; willing and obliging. Direct, until engaged, W. G., No. 62 Front-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT, flower, and vegetable gardener; single man; Protestant; very best reference. Address S. R., Box No. 237 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, ONE child; understands greenhouses, flower and vegetable gardening; five years' references. Address R. K., Box No. 241 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHman; thorough in every branch of gardening, whether fruit, flowers, or vegetables; unexceptionable references. Address J. Orr, Box No. 287 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT, flower, and vegetable gardener; unexceptionable reference. Address Florist, Box No. 229 *Times Office*.

GROOM OR SECOND WAITER.—IN PRIvate family by a young German Swiss; four months in this country; best references. Call or address Anthony, No. 227 East 42d-st.

MALE NURSE, VALET, OR BUTLER.—BY a thoroughly experienced young man; undoubted City reference from prominent gentlemen and physicians. Address C., Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as thorough waiter; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; with first-class City references from first-class families. Address Butler, Box No. 284 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable Protestant man; is a thoroughly competent waiter; has excellent City references for several years. Address James, Box No. 269 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; thoroughly competent to fill a butler's position; best of references from last employers, who can be seen; no objection to any part of this country. Address M. G., Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT and reliable man, with undoubted City references for capability and sobriety; no objections to any part of the country. Address B. D., Box No. 300 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; City or country; good references. Call or address No. 133 West 19th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS A waiter in a private family; best references. Address L. R., No. 216 7th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A GOOD German cook, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; must have good references. Inquire at No. 332 West 58th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A small family; employment Summer and Winter; wages $40; must have good references. Apply at No. 58 Pine-st., between 12:30 and 1 o'clock, top floor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; must thoroughly understand her business and have reference from last place. Call, between 10 and 12, at No. 7 East 35th-st.

A BOY ABOUT 13 YEARS OF AGE, (LIVING with parents,) for a broker's office. Address, in own writing, F., Box No. 172 *Times Office*.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work; must be good laundress and good plain cook. Call at No. 229 West 42d-st., third flat.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, NOT OVER 40, whose last employer can be seen. Apply at No. 28 East 56th-st., to-day, between 10 and 2; wages, $18.

WANTED—PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress for the country; English preferred. No. 15 West 20th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Inquire at No. 192 Grand-st.

LECTURES.

CAVOUR, VICTOR EMMANUEL, AND A UNITED ITALY.—The fourth lecture of the course on North Italy, by Mr. William L. Kingsley, will be given in the lecture-room of the Broadway Tabernacle, 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 P. M. Tickets for the remainder of the course, price, $1, at Putnam's, No. 182 5th-av., and at the door; single admission, 75 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
NO. 572 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22; Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.
The Misses JACOT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; Kindergarten. Pupils received at any time during the session.

APRIL 12—QUARTER OPENS CLAVERACK (N. Y.) College H. R. Inst. Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

TWO LADIES—ONE ENGLISH, THE other Parisian—both experienced teachers, who, having resided many years in New-York, can give highest references, will spend next Summer at a pleasant New-England home, where they would like to have entire charge of four young ladies, to whom they would devote all their time and attention. Address VACATION, Box No. 320 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled tins, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

GREEN-WOOD.—CASH WILL BE PAID TO any person about to leave the City who owns a plot and is desirous to sell a part of it; care will be taken of the part already occupied. Address Green-Wood, Box No. 155 *Times Office*.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BOOKS WRITTEN up, satisfaction guaranteed, terms reasonable. Address ACCOUNTANT, No. 30 West 23d-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND PATENTS SEcured; no retainer. J. AMBLER SMITH, ex-M.C., Patent and Claims Attorney, Washington, D. C.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS IN A first-class location; will be let with private table, or without board, to a family or party of gentlemen. Address B. A., Box No. 272 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEMEN DEsiring to be the only occupants of a house can find handsome accommodations, with private table, by addressing P. W., Box No. 286 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 307.—ENTIRE SECOND floor; six rooms; together or separate; furnished or unfurnished; with or without private table; satisfactory arrangements by the year; location and references unexceptionable. Also, parlor floor, No. 309.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Entire floor, furnished, with private table, or without board. Address H., Box No. 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 31ST-ST.—An apartment, elegantly furnished, to let from May 1, with private table only.

NO. 167 MADISON-AV.—LARGE NEWLY-FURnished front room on the fourth floor; terms moderate; references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANT SUITE rooms; second floor; overlooking Park; others, double and single, with board.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., EAST, NO. 104.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with good board, for families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY room, fourth floor, with board; best references given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 41ST-ST.—Parlor and bedroom on third floor; also, large room on second floor—all front rooms—with board.

NO. 273 MADISON-AV.—FROM APRIL 15, AN entire floor, elegantly furnished; private table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAR elevated station, first-class hotels and restaurants, junction Broadway and 42d-st. No. 560 7th-av., opposite Rossmore Hotel.

ON MURRAY HILL.—ONE LARGE ROOM TO let to gentleman, without board; references exchanged. Address J. M., Box No. 289 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 335, SECOND DOOR ABOVE 27TH-ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, FURnished; literary society or political head-quarters. No. 9 West 28th-st.

ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, WITHOUT board; a large room with two closets; location near Union-square; price not over $20 per month; permanent tenant if suited; references. Address ARTHUR LEE, Post Office Box No. 466, New-York.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

A PARTY OFFERING UNFURNISHED ROOMS to rent should have put up in the water-closets a Germicide, which is a continuous disinfector and deodorizer of sewer-gas; terms, when rented, 20 cents per week, which includes disinfectants and attendance. Send for circular. The GERMICIDE CO., Nos. 822 and 824 Broadway, New-York.

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WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16TH-ST., EAST OF UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.
Unsurpassed in all its appointments.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Jan. 19, 1880.
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
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7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M. and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air-Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. —Leave Grand Central Depot, via New Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.
Grand Extra Night, TUESDAY, March 30, (by desire,) Donizetti's opera,
LA FAVORITA.
Fernando, Signor Campanini; Alfonso X., Signor Del Puente; Baldassare, Herr Behrens, and Leonora, Miss A. L. Cary.
Director of the Music and Conductor.....Signor ARDITI
WEDNESDAY, March 31, MARTA.
Lionello, Signor Brignoli; Plunkett, Herr Behrens; Nancy, Mlle. Anna De Belocca, and Marta, Mlle. Marie Marimon, (her first appearance in this character in America.)
FRIDAY, April 2, production of Meyerbeer's opera, LES HUGUENOTS.
Raoul, Signor Campanini; Il Conte di Nevers, Signor Del Puente; Il Conte San Bris, Signor Galassi; Marcello, Herr Behrens; Urbano, Mlle. Anna De Belocca; Margherita, Mlle. Marie Marimon, and Valentina, Mme. Emilie Ambré.
SATURDAY, April 3, Last Matinée, at 2 o'clock.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Signori Campanini, Galassi, and Mlle. Marie Marimon.
Box-office open daily from 9 till 5.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway and 30th-st.
The only theatre under the management of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
MATINEES TO-MORROW and SATURDAY at 2.
ROYAL MIDDY
*** Seats for the FINAL PERFORMANCES may be secured. *** WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7,
THE WAY WE LIVE!!

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE, } BROADWAY,
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE, } NEAR 31ST-ST.
FORD & McCAULL...........................Lessees and Managers
The season of OPERA DI CAMERA will be inaugurated on WEDNESDAY, March 31, with
AGES AGO by GILBERT and CLAY, and
CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME
by ROWE and CELLIER,
with the following well-known artists:
Miss MARIE NELLINI, Mrs. BAUMANN,
Miss CARRIE BURTON, Mr. WILLIAM COURTNEY,
Mr. DIGBY V. BELL, Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT,
and Mr. FRANK PEARSON.
The Box-office for sale of seats will be open at the Opera-house MONDAY, March 29.

CHICKERING HALL.
APRIL 1, 8, AND 15, AT 3 P. M.
Three amusing, entertaining, and instructive lectures by Prof. NATHAN SHEPPARD.
Subjects:
April 1—"DICKENS'S GREAT CHARACTERS."
April 8—"THACKERAY'S SOCIAL SATIRE."
April 15—"WHY DID SHE MARRY HIM? OR, THE MATRIMONY OF THE NOVELS AND OF LIFE."
Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSTON will give an ORGAN RECITAL prior to each lecture, commencing at 2:30 P. M.
Course tickets, (reserved,) $1; single tickets, 50 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square.
J. S. VALE, Manager.

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
55th Grand Annual Exhibition.
Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

CHICKERING HALL.
GRAND EASTER FESTIVAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1880.
ARTISTS:
Miss IDA W. HUBBELL, Soprano; Mrs. EMMA HENRY, Soprano; Mrs. BARON-ANDERSON, Contralto; Mrs. MAURIE L. RUSSELL, Contralto; Mr. A. D. WOODRUFF, Tenor; Mr. E. F. MARSDEN, Tenor; Mr. J. A. METCALF, Basso; Mr. G. E. AIKEN, Basso; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist;
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ.
Signor LIBERATI, Cornet.
Mr. S. B. WHITELEY, Organ and Conductor.
Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents; to be had at Chickering Hall. Commence at 8 o'clock.

HAVERLY'S FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY..........................Proprietor and Manager
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
MR. NEIL BURGESS
in Petroleum V. Nasby's farcical Comedy,
WIDOW BEDOTT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
HENRY E. ABBEY...............................Lessee and Manager
EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29.
Every Evening at 8, and Saturday Matinée at 2.
LOTTA
as
LITTLE DETECTIVE.
SATURDAY MATINEE, APRIL 3, MUSETTE.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Carriages can be ordered for 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER, Proprietors. Just received from Paris a full-grown ANT BEAR, the only one ever brought alive to this country. On exhibition only a short time, as it is going to be shipped to Europe. AQUARIUM DEPARTMENT is perfect. The Kentucky Thorough-bred horses, the great CYNOCEPHALUS, and Athletic Sports. Two performances daily. Afternoon at 2; evening at 8 o'clock. Admission to all, 25 cts.; reserved seats, 25 cts. extra.

STEINWAY HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31. Church Choir Quartet—Grand Concert. Miss Fanny Pollack, Soprano; Miss Jennie Dickerson, Contralto; Mr. Henry Brandeis, Tenor; Mr. Adolph Sohst, Basso; Mr. W. G. Dietrich, Musical Director, and the eminent Pianiste, Miss Florence Copleston. Admission, 50 cts., with reserved seat, $1.

STEINWAY HALL. Tuesday Evening, March 30.
Mr. ADOLPHE FISCHER, Violoncello Virtuoso. Mr. MAX PINNER, Pianist.
SOIREE MUSICALE, with the assistance of Miss AMY SHERWIN, Soprano; Mr. R. ARNOLD, Violinist.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY AND 33D-ST.
SECOND WEEK AND ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
MISS ANNIE PIXLEY as M'LISS.
Supported by J. E. McDonough and Fulford Comb.
MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

THE O'LEARY BELT.
The Pedestrians entered for the coming O'LEARY BELT CONTEST, are requested to meet at Madison-square Garden, THURSDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Production of Boucicault's standard comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
With the same completeness of mise en scène that has characterized all productions at this theatre.
THE CAST will include
Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, M. BARRYMORE, HARRY BECKETT, H. EDWARDS, C. ROCKWELL, J. H. GILMOUR, GERALD EYRE, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN; Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE WOOD, and Mme. PONISI.
In active preparation,
Mrs. Inchbald's fine comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
The play will be produced with
New and Picturesque Scenery, Elegant Costumes, Handsome and Appropriate Furniture and Appointments
SIR OSWIN MORTLAND....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Other characters by
Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. E. EDWIN,
Miss STELLA BONIFACE, Mme. PONISI, &c.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.........................Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Over at 11:20.
Saturday Matinée begins at 1:45.
ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE
OF THE BEST PLAY OF THE CENTURY, THE
TWO ORPHANS.
WITH ITS UNRIVALED CAST AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1:45,
SECOND MATINEE and LAST ONE BUT ONE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats for the remaining TWO ORPHANS representations may now be secured by mail, telegraph, or Bell telephone.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH..Conductor
By general request, repetition of
BERLIOZ'S
LA DAMNATION DE
FAUST
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 1, at 2
and
SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8,
with the assistance of the Choruses of the Oratorio and Arion Societies.
Tickets at Steinway Hall and No. 23 Union-square.

ARTISTS' SALE OF PICTURES
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE HERALD FAMINE FUND,
AT LEAVITT'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 817 BROADWAY.
Open free from Thursday evening, March 25, to Tuesday evening, March 30. On Tuesday afternoon and evening the Pictures will be sold at auction by Messrs. Leavitt. Committee—EDWARD GAY, Chairman; GEO. H. STORY, Treasurer; WM. WHITLOCK, Secretary; A. C. HOWLAND, M. DeFOREST BOLMER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIS WEEK.
HENRY E. ABBEY.........................Lessee and Manager
Limited engagement of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH,
beginning this
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.
Mr. BOOTH as MACBETH.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, (specially engaged,) as Lady Macbeth. Same bill Wednesday evening.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings......Richelieu.
Saturday matinée, April 3.....Much Ado About Nothing.
SALE OF SEATS NOW PROGRESSING!

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
STEELE MACKAYE.......................................Manager
EVERY EVENING, 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
THIRD MONTH
Of the Dramatic Success of the Season,
HAZEL KIRKE | A magnificent triumph in the play, in
HAZEL KIRKE | the superb acting, and in the Double
HAZEL KIRKE | Stage, which permits an elaboration of
HAZEL KIRKE | scenery never before accomplished.
*** THURSDAY, April 1, at 2 P. M., grand concert by Mlle. MARIMON, Mlle. BELOCCA, Mlle. AMBRE, Signor CAMPANINI, Signor GALASSI, A. H. PEASE, and others. Seats at the box-office.

JOSEFFY. JOSEFFY. JOSEFFY.
THIRD CHAMBER CONCERT—CHICKERING HALL, WEDNESDAY Evening, March 31.
Joseffy. Miss Copleston. Mr. Guyon, piano.
H. Brandt, violin. F. Heman, viola.
A. Rabbolen, violin. R. Ringk, viola.
H. Grupe, violin. W. Muller, 'Cello.
C. Rheem, violin. W. Loesch, Bass.
Triple Concerto, Bach; 'cello sonata, Beethoven; quintet, Schumann; piano solos, Nocturne, Field; Menuett, Schubert. First time, Two Etudes, dedicated Liszt, Joseffy.
GRAU and LISZT NIGHT, LAST TIME, Friday, April 2.
Fourth chamber concert, Saturday matinée, April 3.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
5TH-AV. AND 82D-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
RECEPTION, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1880.
Doors (west end only) open at 2 P. M.; foot passengers may enter the gate at 5th-av. and 82d-st.; each ticket admits one person only; umbrellas and canes must be left in the cloak-room, in the basement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. Every Evening.
J. H. HAVERLY...........................Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE...Associate Manager
"UPON EARTH THERE IS NOT ITS LIKE."
The Talk of the Town. | The Sensation of the Day.
UNPRECEDENTED OVATION. | HAVERLY. HAVERLY. | EXCELLENCE. REFINEMENT.
UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS.
UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS.
Remember the MATINEE TO-MORROW, Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Great success of the operatic extravaganza
BEADLE'S PIRATES FOR TEN CENTS.
Original music, augmented chorus, and gorgeous scenery, preceded by the regular minstrel entertainment.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. POSITIVE NOVELTY.
Every Evening at 8. Wed. and Sat. Matinées at 2.
JAMES A. HERNE'S HEARTS OF OAK.
HEARTS OF OAK.
HEARTS OF OAK.

THEATRE COMIQUE. — NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART.......................................Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON, Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinée, Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARDS' SURPRISE.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
$1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
Corresponding reduction to all other points East.
Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting train as specified thereon.
The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE having been placed on the line for the season of 1880, leave New-York DAILY, (SUNDAYS INCLUDED,) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn 4:30 P. M., Jersey City 4:45 P. M., via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 239, 261, 271, 401, 526, 944, and 957 Broadway, and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the OFFICE OF THE LINE ON THE PIER, and on board steamers; Nos. 2 and 4 Court-st., and at Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City; in Boston at No. 3 Old State-house, and at Old Colony Depot.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.
Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good only for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.
PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 5 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $5, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $2; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 262 South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. BARKER.
FOR RED BANK—FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, 24th..3:00 P. M.	Wedn'day, 24th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 25th..7:00 A. M.
Friday, 26th........3:30 P. M.	Friday, 26th........7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 29th......8:00 A. M.
Th'sday, Ap'l 1..12:00 M.	Wedn'sday, 31st..9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 3d........2:30 P. M.	Friday, April 2..12:00 M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens' (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steamboats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st. Except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 2 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, FOOT of CANAL-STREET, every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. State-rooms warmed by steam. Steamer leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer Andrew Harder leaves Pier 42, foot of Canal-st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 P. M., landing at Cornwall, Milton, and Highland each way. Fare, 50c.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND intermediate landings, until further notice, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 N. R.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL G. ROWE, SUMNER BABCOCK, and WILLIAM W. POST, copartners, trading together as Rowe, Babcock & Post, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William W. Post, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-first day of April, 1880, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 139 Fulton-street, Bennett Building, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twentieth day of March, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
mh23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY STANTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry Stanton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifteenth day of April, 1880, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 139 Fulton-street, Bennett Building, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-second day of March, 1880.
mh23-law3wTu* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy. —No. 1,742.—In the matter of JOHN J. SHARP, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
mh30-law3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,742.—In the matter of CALEB T. AMES, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
mh30-law3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. SIMONDS and FREDERICK R. SPOONER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Samuel E. Simonds and Frederick R. Spooner, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1879.
mh23-law3wTu* WILLIAM E. BLISS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,660.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. POPE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
mh23-law3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of March, 1880.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Peter Dooley, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN R. PLATT, Assignee.
mh23-law3wTu No. 40 Wall-street, New-York.

A METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

PRIVATE VIEW YESTERDAY—EXCELLENCE OF THE COLLECTION—GOOD TASTE SHOWN IN THE ARRANGEMENT—THE LARGE LOAN COLLECTION—MANY FINE PICTURES.

To-day, the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be opened with quite imposing formalities. The President of the Department of Public Parks, Mr. James F. Wenman, will turn over the building to the Trustees, and its acceptance will be acknowledged by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Mr. Joseph H. Choate will deliver an address on the history and future plans of the museum, when the institution will be declared to be open. Some 3,500 invitations have been sent out and, doubtless, this, one of the leading events in the art history of New-York, will be appropriately celebrated. On the 1st of April the museum will be open to the general public, and, as in the former locality on Fourteenth-street, admission will be free on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 10:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., while on Monday and Tuesday an entrance fee of 50 cents will be charged—free, of course, to members and holders of tickets. What with the facilities the elevated railroads give, this museum in Central Park, on Fifth-avenue and Eighty-second-street, is to-day most readily approachable.

Yesterday a private view was held, which was largely attended. The building itself, as far as the outside goes, is unpretentious, being built of brick with stone cappings, and is constructed more to give full admittance to light than with much idea of symmetrical proportion. Inside, its decoration is sombre. The floors are of tessellated stone, the staircases are wide, not too steep, and the ventilation and light are excellent. Some warmth is given to the interior decoration by means of a maroon color applied to the supports and columns. The roof rises supported on metal girders, and has a gradual spring. One very charming effect most worthy of mention is produced by the circular openings in the vestibules—*œil-de-bœufs*, which, without any glass in them, allow a full view of the central hall. Where there has been no effort made toward architectural display, criticism would be out of place. It is an honest, good building, quite appropriate for what is required of it, and answers perfectly all the purposes of a museum. Below, in the basement, there are good large rooms for offices, for packing and unpacking, and in the roomy hall is a convenient place for carrying on a school of art-teaching. A large placard suspended in the hall bears the inscription, "This room will be devoted to the collection of industrial art." If the museum ever has a fine set of casts this hall would be a convenient place to put them in. In the west entrance hall, which faces on Eighth-avenue, are the modern sculpture, the same as were in Fourteenth-street, with the addition of a few more which have been loaned. In the central hall are placed the loan collections, with the laces and embroideries; at the east end is a collection of Greek vases, while the Kensington reproductions are at the west end. Numerous cases project some little across the line of sight, but it is impossible to have prevented this. All these cases are filled with various articles of interest. Mr. Prayn, of Albany, has loaned his carved Chinese ivories; Mr. Drexel has sent his Egyptian antiquities; Mr. Prime shows his old volumes, as does Mr. Hoe his many examples of fine binding. Here are collections of miniatures, Limoges enamels, old arms, Sèvres, Dresden, and majolica. There are Oriental and Japanese stuffs, with silver repoussé, in fine, an endless variety of strange, beautiful, or curious objects. In the north and south aisles in the east hall and the east entrance hall are the Cypriote antiquities—the vases, terra cottas, bronzes, busts, statues of the Cesnola collection. These, including a great number which could not be shown in Fourteenth-street, have all been arranged with excellent judgment and good taste. Quite a careful effort has been made toward classification, which must give greater facilities for study and comparison. The very fine tomb which was formerly in a bad position in the Fourteenth-street building has now that place of honor which it deserves, and presents a fine appearance. Another sarcophagus, belonging to the second of the Cesnola collections, will undoubtedly attract attention. It is not as high in art as the first sarcophagus, being either Græco-Assyrian or Cyprio-Assyrian. The form and decoration are both novel, and are well worthy of attention. In such a large hall the general effects of the Cesnola collection are singularly enhanced, and they make a really fine appearance. Falling down from the gallery above are suspended a number of tapestries, old French, Spanish, and Flemish ones, which are singularly effective. An excellent color has been used throughout for the lining of the cases, and, as the light seems to be evenly diffused from above, there is no reason to suppose that much fading of the material will take place.

Nothing is more difficult than to bring about the installation of a museum of this character, where the objects are in great quantity, so as to evade monotony and produce effects. The requisites of art sometimes require contrasts, but fancy decoration must be held secondary to sequence. Different periods of art must not be jumbled together, but times and epochs must follow in their regular order. Care, judgment, and good taste, seem to have controlled the arrangement of the numerous objects on the first floor. It should be always remembered that in museums, and most especially when objects are loaned to them, the utmost vigilance must be exerted. The more you scatter your things about, the more difficult it becomes to be assured of their safety.

To mount to the second floor, looking through the circular openings, is an easy task, as the stairs are excellent. There are two staircases which lead to the upper floor. Here are the pictures in two halls, the east and the west ones. Passing along the gallery, the north one contains the collection of Oriental porcelain acquired by the museum from Mr. S. P. Avery. Here are Japanese lacquers, with ivory carvings, and many of the loaned objects. Passing along this gallery, the east picture gallery is reached. Continuing the circuit, the south gallery may now be taken, which leads again to the west halls. The south gallery contains Gen. Di Cesnola's most precious finds, the Curium treasures, with the old iridescent glass. Here, too, are the bronzes, Venetian glasses, a collection of watches, and numerous pretty bibelots. It is quite evident that some restriction was necessary as to the selection of objects to be accepted for the loan collection, otherwise even the ample space the museum now possesses would not have sufficed. This brief description barely covers such an extended ground as the Metropolitan Museum now covers. Many columns would have to be written in order to do anything like justice to the collection. Its special excellence may, however, be insisted upon, and the good sense displayed in the arrangement of the building and the collection deserve the most flattering commendation.

THE PAINTINGS.

The loan collection of paintings was made with rapidity, but the results are very satisfactory. Around the nucleus of old pictures by Dutch and Flemish masters, the greater part of which belong to the Metropolitan, there have been grouped two loan collections of modern paintings, the one being works by foreign artists, the other by Americans. The inner gallery at the east end of the building contains the old masters, and they overflow into the outer room. But more than one entire wall of this apartment is covered by the paintings of an artist whom Boston has been honoring. From owners in Boston and New-York and from the estate of the artist's family a very complete collection of the typical styles of the work of the late William Morris Hunt has been procured. The two galleries at the west end are entirely filled with carefully-selected foreign and American work of modern make, and it is not too much to say that in these two rooms a very fair idea can be obtained of the state of modern art abroad and at home. Since the old paintings belonging to the Museum are pretty well known to readers of THE TIMES, it may be profitable to notice first this mixed collection of moderns.

There is an impression abroad and at home that American artists fear comparison with those of Europe, and certainly, until very recently, the great numbers and thorough drill of foreign workmen have imposed, not only upon the public, but upon our artists as well. It is, therefore, a surprise to find that the Hanging Committee having charge of this department has boldly challenged comparison between foreign and native art by placing the canvases indiscriminately side by side without regard to anything but the question of color; where pictures hurt each other by neighborhood they were changed about; but whether they were by Americans or Europeans made no difference. Native art is therefore to be judged by the radest test, for the foreign artists present are by no means of inferior grade; only in a few cases are they of third rank; the greater proportion is the work of Frenchmen, whose paintings are sought for by their own Government as well as by foreign visitors to Paris, while in some cases the names are second to none in modern art. The committee consists of Messrs. Colman, Waller, Smillie, and Swain Gifford.

There are a few specimens of Bouguereau, Knaus, and Kaulbach; there is a "Death of Cæsar" by Piloty, of Munich; there are cattle pieces by Rosa Bonheur and Sidney Cooper. But if to some people it may seem that these artists do not offer much of a test, their work being thought inferior to other modern masters, there is also work by Couture and J. F. Millet, by Rousseau and Corot, Diaz, Michel, Dupré, Zamacois, by Meissonier, Rico, Vibert, Villegas, Pasini, Madrazo, and Leloir. Figure pieces by Diaz are surprisingly abundant, and belong to his earlier manner, in which his color is somewhat luscious and his figures rounded and soft. There is as good a piece of work as Thomas Faed ever painted, although it is not as large as some of his. The Kaulbach is a cartoon in oils representing one of his ideal landscapes full of battle and movement; the Millet a little subdued figure of a peasant woman at the spinning-wheel; one of the specimens of Knaus is his celebrated Madonna and family, surrounded by cherubs, which has been so often reproduced in colored and plain photographs and photogravures. The Pasini is a noble picture, called "The Escort of the Pasha." Before an arched entrance in the strange Oriental facade of a very high palace is a group of horsemen cloaked, Oriental fashion, in various garbs; but every one is picturesque. On the stone court-yard pigeons are alighting. The upper tier of the palace is dark, and gives a strange effect to the barbarous scene, in which, be it understood, there is more of that glare of bright clothes which many of the "Orientalists" show in their pictures. One of the Madrazos, belonging to Mr. Marquand, is a triumph of skill in its way, being more delicately managed in color than anything of his exhibited hitherto. It is the picture of a buxom woman, with a pale yellow fan, and a dress of the most delicate tinge of pink.

Cheek by jowl with pictures like these the committee has hung the work of Americans. Here is "The Chess Players," by Thomas Eakins, of Philadelphia, and on one side hangs a Zamacois, on the other a Meissonier, all of about equal sizes. Could there be a severer test than this? For all three have painted figures on a small scale, and with some minuteness. The large Kaulbach hangs between a portrait of a young man, by Alden Weir, and one of a young woman, by Walter Shirlaw. Against this clever and brilliant Moorish interior by Rico set off that deep and sombre "Old Mortality" of Elihu Vedder. As to "The Ruined Mind" of Mr. Vedder, there is no picture here among all the foreigners present which equals it in the quality of its tragedy, unless it be some gloomy landscape by Michel or Dupré which will reveal its charm only to the initiated. Eastman Johnson's "Corn-shucking" is here, and well does it hold its own, whether for its tone of color or the truth and simplicity of the scene. After examining a sparkling Boldini or a crash of bright colors emitted from a canvas by Villegas or Leloir, there is no disappointment when one turns to "The Sunny Side," a quiet and humorous picture by Winslow Homer, a camp scene during the late war. Negro teamsters are sunning themselves against a tent, and a comrade has poked his head through the slit of the tent. Mr. Homer's "Prisoners from the Front" is also here. A little picture by Decamps is one of the foreign attractions, and another is a light and charming early specimen of Troyon. The great "St. Paul Preaching at Athens" by John Lafarge, embodies one of his noblest and most manly conceptions of that energetic and vigorous apostle; it adds to the testimony in favor of the growing strength of American art. A shepherd with dog on the Campagna is by George Butler, now living at Capri; there is a Boughton or two, several landscapes by Wyant and Swain Gifford, an aged fiddler very handsomely painted by J. G. Brown, a charming cattle piece by Abbot Thayer, a most admirable and vivid portrait by Alden Weir, much finer than anything shown at the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists or the Academy, and a pleasing landscape by J. B. Bristol. Some crows on a log half buried in the sand show how well W. H. Beard can do when he leaves caricature to its legitimate place—the comic press; Wordsworth Thompson exposes his "Gypsy Family on the Beach," and Samuel Colman exhibits several quiet and thoughtful landscapes.

Another occasion will have to serve in order to speak of the loan collection of Hunt pictures adequately, and to notice at all as they should be noticed the old masters loaned for this occasion. Among the latter is a large and most curious specimen of Palma Giovane and a very beautiful and indubitable specimen of Leonardo Da Vinci, both belonging to Miner K. Kellogg, N. A. It is a surprise to find that the late W. M. Hunt has made no less than three pictures of Niagara without making conspicuous failures; indeed, one may say with no small degree of success. This is as much as saying that his strength was unusually great. The collection bears witness to the fact that he dissipated his power very much by attempting the styles of different painters, as if he were never content with his own.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND PARTY.

President and Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, Secretary of War Alexander Ramsey and Mrs. Ramsey, Miss Cook, a niece of Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Austen, and Mr. Andrews arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday, from Washington, to take part in the opening ceremonies of the Metropolitan Museum of Art this afternoon. The Presidential party came on the limited express train, reaching here a few moments before 5 o'clock. They were met at the depot by Mr. John Taylor Johnston, President of the museum, and other friends, and were at once driven to the hotel, where rooms had been reserved for them, and where Secretary Evarts is stopping. At 6 o'clock the party dined together in the main dining-room, and early in the evening left the hotel to call upon friends. A large number of friends called to see Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, among them being Gen. Di Cesnola, Gen. Charles K. Coster, United States Pension Agent; and Collector Merritt. Col. Spencer, of the Fifth Regiment, called and invited the President to attend the reception of the regiment at the Madison-Square Garden in the evening, but Mr. Hayes was obliged to decline the invitation. To-day the President and Mrs. Hayes will lunch with Mr. John Taylor Johnston at 1 o'clock. Afterward the party will be escorted to the Museum in Central Park by Mr. Johnston and Gen. Di Cesnola. After the exercises at the museum are over the Presidential party will be driven to the residence of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, where they will dine and remain as guests at a reception in the evening. The President will probably return to Washington to-morrow.

A. T. STEWART & CO.'S RICH DISPLAY.

"Opening Day" at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s establishment is every business day in the year, that is, the firm never has any one day set apart for a special display of goods, but is constantly adding new goods and novelties to the regular stock, which are open to inspection the year round. This is especially true of the carpet and rug and upholstery departments, and the visitor to these always finds something worth looking at. Just now there is a very fine display of every variety of carpets, particularly of those manufactured at the firm's own mills after designs drawn by its own artists. In ingrains, tapestry Brussels, English and domestic body Brussels, Wiltons, French moquettes, and Scotch Axminsters there is an almost endless variety. Small patterns and subdued colors prevail. Some very pretty mathematical and arabesque designs are shown in ingrains, and one Japanese design in scarlet and drab is worthy of notice. The prettiest thing shown in tapestry Brussels is a unique Japanese design, in which the chief effect is given by a wide border. Some exceedingly rich Wiltons of the firm's own make are displayed in both light and dark colors. Wiltons have only recently been made in this country, but they are already taking the place of imported goods. The French moquettes all come in floral designs, and the most delicate, light colors. The Scotch Axminsters are in high favor for best parlors and dining-rooms. Ingrain carpets range from 80 cents to $1 15 per yard; tapestry Brussels bring $1 20; body Brussels, $1 50 to $2 25; wiltons, $3 25 to $3 50; moquettes, $4, and Axminsters, $4 25. The display of rugs includes a host of imported India styles. They range in size from 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 4 inches to 35 feet square, and in price from $4 to $3,000, and even beyond that figure. There is a rich display of rugs made by the firm in imitation of imported goods, with the additional advantage of being reversible. A magnificent Aubusson is sold for $200. There are many novel and exclusive designs exhibited in the upholstery department in satin damasks, all-silk tapestries, tinsel tapestries, &c., selected with a view to matching the firm's carpets. In Smyrna, momie-cloth, and jute portiers, there are several striking displays. One novelty is the tinsel momie-cloth for curtains or furniture covering, of which the firm are the only manufacturers. In white goods there is a beautiful display of real Brussels, Saxony, and ordinary Swiss lace curtains, worth from $50 down, and from $75 to $400. Some very pretty and novel Russian laces, just imported, are marked $125. A great variety of Crete curtains in salmon, olive, blue, tan, and other colors are also very attractive.

THE LATE ABEL R. CORBIN.

Funeral services were held yesterday over the remains of Abel R. Corbin, at his late residence on Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City Heights. The body, incased in a casket with silver mountings, lay in the parlor on the first floor. The room and those opening into it were crowded with friends and neighbors. Among those in attendance were ex-Congressman Amos Clarke, Jr., Marcus Beach, President of the Jersey City Board of Finance; William H. Jenkins, President of the Bank of North America; Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., Mrs. Orville Grant and her two sons, Jesse and Harry; Gen. Grant's venerable mother, and Mrs. Dent. The services were opened at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Shattuck, and Misses Georgie Shepherd and Eugenie Crager, assisted by Nicholas Albertson and Henry Hellerman, sang the hymn, "Why should we mourn for dying friends?" The Rev. L. R. Dunn read the Scriptures, and afterward paid a brief and feeling tribute of respect to the memory of the dead. The quartet afterward sang the hymn commencing "Jesus, lover of my soul," and the services were brought to a close. To-day the body will be removed to Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y., where it will be interred to-morrow.

THE FIFTH AT DRESS PARADE.

By holding a reception and dress parade at Madison-Square Garden last evening, the Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer, was enabled to add a handsome sum to the fund which is being raised for the furnishing of its new armory at Grand and Essex streets. There were about 4,000 persons in the Garden when the drum and bugle corps of the regiment sounded the reveille. In the crowd were members of other commands—Gen. Ward and staff, of the First Brigade; Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, President Wenman, of the Department of Parks; Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, Judge Cowing, Col. Edward Gilon, Coroner Brady, Gen. Spinola, Col. William R. Roberts, Excise Commissioner Morrison and Police Justice Duffy. After a dress parade, the regiment was reviewed by Gen. Ward and staff. Thirty-three marksmen's badges were subsequently presented to the successful competitors. Capt. Domis, of Company B, was presented with a gold badge, as a recognition of faithful services in the command during a period of 25 years. Lieut.-Col. A. N. Webber was made the recipient of a handsomely mounted address from Company G of the Seventy-first Regiment, of which he was a member for 20 years. An exhibition drill of the drum and bugle corps, which was deservedly applauded, preceded dancing to the music of Strauss, Sullivan, Wiegand, Ross, Schaake and Steinhauser.

THE LATEST RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company have issued a circular to the stockholders notifying them that the following propositions will be submitted for their approval at the annual meeting in Chicago on June 2: The purchase of the Avoca, Harlan and Northern, and Guthrie and North-western Railroads; the consolidation with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company of the Iowa Southern and Missouri, the Newton and Monroe, the Atlantic Southern, the Avoca, Macedonia and South-western, and the Atlantic and Audubon Companies, and the issuance of a consolidated capital of $50,000,000. The new system will be nearly 1,280 miles in length, and will have a capital of $35,000, and a bonded debt of $13,000 per mile. The capital of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company proper will be doubled.

YOUNG BENEDICT'S INDUSTRY.

AS EXHIBITED IN HIS KEEPING OF MR. E. D. BASSFORD'S PETTY CASH.

Edward E. Benedict arrived here from Buffalo yesterday morning, and was arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of embezzling $70 from Mr. Edward D. Bassford, of this City. The prisoner is 23 years of age, and gives his residence as No. 238 East Eagle-street, Buffalo, N. Y. He was cashier in Mr. Bassford's store on the 10th of March, when the embezzlement is alleged to have occurred. To Justice Smith, after hearing the affidavit of Mr. Bassford read, Benedict remarked that he had nothing to say. He was committed for examination in default of $2,000 bail.

Benedict, it will be remembered, is the man who, two months ago, contrived to marry Miss Alice Bassford, daughter of the late Edward D. Bassford, and sister of the present complainant, and who recently figured prominently in Buffalo in connection with an allegation that he had swindled a banker of that city out of $10,000. This charge, and others of a like nature, such as the obtaining of diamonds and jewelry from dealers under false pretenses, his young wife and her family firmly refused to believe, and they readily accepted such explanations as he gave regarding his financial circumstances. His family associations were good, he himself having been well brought up, and, all things considered, he possessed every requisite for a desirable husband for Mrs. Bassford's daughter, and their marriage followed. Mr. E. D. Bassford became attached to his youthful brother-in-law, installed him as cashier in his office in the Cooper Institute Building, with the result already indicated.

Through the bars of a window in the Essex Market Prison yesterday, Benedict said to a TIMES reporter that when the proper time arrives he will be able to establish his complete innocence of the charge now preferred against him, as well as of the allegations which he was required to meet in Buffalo. He added that his arrest and incarceration are part of a conspiracy to break the heart of his young wife before she can come into possession of her property. He exhibited a Buffalo Sunday newspaper containing a card signed by T. & E. Dickinson, in which they say that they are confident of his good intentions in connection with the diamonds which he was accused of having obtained under false representations.

It appears by Mr. Bassford's books that, from the very day young Benedict received sole charge of the petty cash book, he commenced to peculate, and continued the practice with an energy and perseverance that left no room for complaint about his industry. His appropriations varied between $10 and $70 daily for 24 of the 28 days he was in the office. Their total amount was $912 95. Upon this discovery the anger and disgust of the whole family—wife, mother-in-law, and brother-in-law—were aroused, and they determined to remove Bennedict as far from their business and their home as the law would allow. The prisoner's statement that he was being persecuted appears to be unfounded. On the contrary, it was Mr. Bassford who provided bail from among his friends when Bennedict was brought into the Buffalo scrape, and was chiefly the means of reconciling his mother to the ill-starred marriage.

AN UNPROTECTED CITY.

REASONS WHY THE PATERSON POLICE FORCE SHOULD BE INCREASED.

For a long time there has been quite a public sentiment in Paterson, N. J., in favor of an increase of the police force, which is absurdly small for a city of the size of Paterson, there being only 24 men all told. The failure to keep up the force has been partly on the ground of economy and principally because of political jealousy. The Board of Trade, representing some of the heaviest tax-payers of the city, last night presented an elaborate memorial to the Board of Aldermen, urging an increase of the force to at least 50 men. They complain that during the last year or 18 months there have been frequent disgraceful rows, riots, and street fights, which the Police have been powerless to stop or to prevent, that public meetings have been interrupted, policemen successfully resisted in attempting to make arrests, and that nobody has been punished in any of these cases. Also, that at least three undoubted murders have been committed, and the guilty parties have escaped. On June 28, 1879, James Alfred Osborne was killed by John Hartley with a cart-rung, and scarcely an effort has been made to arrest Hartley, although it is said his whereabouts have been known to the Police for months. On Oct. 28 last, an old German named George Michael Fuchs, in Ward-street, was called to his door and shot and instantly killed, presumably by some young rowdies in the neighborhood, but not even an arrest was ever made for this shocking murder. On Feb. 21 last, Mrs. Harriet Hink was murdered in her bed, and no light has been thrown on the commission of the tragedy. In addition to these cases of unquestionable murder, the memorial goes on to recall several cases of mysterious deaths in and about Paterson which have never been satisfactorily cleared up, and where the Coroners' juries were forced to render verdicts of "death from causes unknown." In view of the frequency of these grave crimes, the Board of Trade recommend that the city authorities offer rewards for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of any of these murders, and that the Prosecutor of the Pleas exercise his authority for the employment of detectives to the same end, and they also suggest various measures for improving the morals and efficiency of the existing Police force. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Police. Prominent members of the Board of Trade declare that they intend to keep up the agitation of the subject until the city authorities take decisive measures to accede to their recommendations.

SCHAEFER WINS THE MEDAL.

THE CLOSE OF THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

The "tie" game in the Irish Famine Fund Billiard Tournament, at the Union-Square Billiard-rooms, was played off last night between Jacob Schaefer, the champion, and Randolph Heiser, in the presence of about 150 spectators. Schaefer and Heiser had each lost one game in the series, the former having been beaten by Carter and Heiser by Schaefer on the opening night of the tournament. The game was opened by Heiser last night, who began by scoring from the spot-balls, but made only 2 points. Both men played nervously for the first four innings, Heiser making but 5 points and Schaefer 6. Then Heiser let himself out for 11 points, played all over the table, and left the balls so that in two shots Schaefer got them together in the upper left hand corner on the rail. He played them nearly all around the table, when the balls froze at 149. Schaefer counted from the string, and on the next shot got them together, so that on the third shot they were on the top rail again. He carried the run up to 236, and again they froze, but he counted again from the spot, and ended the run with 242, his score being 248 to Heiser's 18. At the end of the eighteenth inning Heiser's score was but 74 to the champion's 574. In his next inning, for the first time in the game, Heiser got the balls on the rail and made a run of 96, and when Schaefer made a 0, in the same inning, Heiser got in another run of 49, but made a bad miss on his fiftieth shot, his score standing at 217. Schaefer then missed, and Heiser followed his example, but he left the balls in shape, and Schaefer ran the game out. Heiser played in very poor luck all through the game, and could not get the balls to roll his way. Schaefer played well, and was lucky to boot in many of his shots. At the close of the game the medal was presented to the champion by Mr. John O'Connor.

Full returns of all the tickets issued have not been made yet, but Mr. O'Connor said, last night, that he believed the famine fund would receive about $400 from the tournament. On next Thursday night a four-handed game is to be played for the benefit of the veteran billiard-player, Mathew Dennis, who is 70 years old, and very sick and needy. Schaefer and Heiser are matched against Sexton and Daly for that game.

SUING A MINISTER FOR LIBEL.

Samuel J. Horton, of Hewletts, has sued the Rev. William W. Maguire, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lawrence, for slander, in the Queens County Court, laying his damages at $1,000. Mr. Horton, while Treasurer of the Board of Stewards of the Church, submitted his accounts to the scrutiny of Mr. Maguire, who audited them, and as Mr. Horton alleges, passed them as correct. Shortly after this it came to Mr. Horton's ears that Mr. Maguire had said that there was a deficiency in his accounts of some $4. Mr. Horton demanded that the matter be investigated, and the trustees concluded to place him on trial. Mr. Horton alleges that the brethren who composed the jury were all sympathizers of the pastor and the consequence was that he was censured. He alleges that Mr. Maguire went about the town telling the people that he [Horton] was dishonest and a cheat in his business; that he sold coal at short weight. Mr. Horton has withdrawn from the Rev. Mr. Maguire's church, as have also some fifty other members, and they have organized a Protestant Methodist Association and are erecting a church that will cost about $3,500. The case will probably be brought to trial next week.

A DAUGHTER'S WAYWARDNESS.

When Mrs. Elizabeth Hickman died suddenly on New Year's Day, at Bergen Point, she left her property, worth $2,000 in all, to her daughter Arabella. A few days ago, Arabella's father complained to the City Recorder that the girl was leading a wayward life and refused to submit to his control. The girl retorted that her father had abandoned his family months before her mother's death, and that the only reason why he had resumed relations with the family was his hope of securing his wife's bank account. The Recorder placed her in care of a Bergen Point lady, but she refused to submit to discipline there, and yesterday she was again arrested. Her uncle, George Vreeland, promised to hold himself responsible for her good behavior, and was allowed to take her away with him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The election of court clerks was deferred last evening by the Police Justices until their next regular meeting.

An unknown woman, about 60 years old, fair, and dressed in dark clothes, was found insane in the Twelfth Precinct, yesterday, and was sent to the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered by a Coroner's jury yesterday in the case of William A. Smith, of the firm of John Wakeman & Co., who, on the 20th inst., was shot in the shoulder at No. 88 Water-street, while taking a revolver out of a pigeon-hole.

Yesterday there were nine mild cases of measles at the Foundling Asylum. They are quarantined in the institution, and the sanitary officers are neither surprised at the presence of the disease there, nor alarmed for the safety of the children who are not attacked.

The gold watch which was stolen in a car a few days ago from Mrs. Virginia E. Hoffman, widow of Ogden Hoffman, was yesterday sent to Detective McNamara by a District Telegraph messenger. James, alias "Fatty," Dolan, who was identified as the thief, awaits trial.

The Police Pension Fund has an income of about $115,390, which is derived from interest on $366,000 invested in bonds, $16,390; the statutory assessment of $3 per month on every uniformed officer, $90,000; from fines, $7,500, and from rewards and other sources, $1,500.

Caroline Schoepf, who committed suicide by taking Paris green, at No. 614 Tenth-avenue, on Friday night, was not, as has been reported, the wife of Albert W. Schoppe, a produce-dealer, of No. 69 Murray-street. She was the wife of Caspar Schoepf, an engineer, of No. 34 Forsyth-street.

Philip Fitzsimmons and Felix Eldridge were arrested on Sunday night for passing counterfeit silver fifty-cent pieces on two liquor dealers in West Eighteenth-street. They were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, and committed to Ludlow-Street Jail to await examination.

The Easter festival in aid of the Home for the Blind will be held in the Home, No. 219 West Fourteenth-street, to-morrow. An entertainment for the same charitable purpose, comprising tableaux, music, and recitations, will be given in Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third-street, on Thursday and Friday of this week.

John Watson, alias "Dutch Dan," who was arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars who stole $3,000 worth of silk from Kelly's store, No. 19 Barclay-street, last Friday night, was discharged in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. He was identified, however, as a fellow who had made two suspicious visits to the store on Friday.

A fair, under the direction of the Ladies' Pastoral Aid Society of the Wainwright Memorial Church, at West Eleventh-street and Waverly-place, will commence this evening and continue to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday. A rich display of wares has been supplied, and amusements will be provided for the little people. The Wainwright Memorial Church is a free institution, and ministers freely to the poor.

Mr. John W. Hamersley, of No. 255 Fifth-avenue, gave an elegant and unique dinner last evening to a select number of guests, among whom were Gen. J. Watts de Peyster and other distinguished representatives of the old Knickerbocker stock in this City. The guests were in costumes of the olden times, and the whole tenor of the entertainment was a reproduction of the dress and style of the last century.

The Holland society, "Eendracht Maakt Macht," held their sixteenth semi-annual entertainment and ball last evening in Dramatic Hall, East Houston-street. The programme embraced musical exercises and feats of magic by Prof. Platz, who also presented a number of stereoscopic dissolving views of Holland scenery, after which dancing commenced and was continued to a late hour. About 200 persons were present.

Capt. Bennett, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, reported to Inspector Dilks last night that at 6:25 P. M. an explosion, caused by escaping gas, occurred in the engine-room of the Bronx River Wool and Leather Company, at West Farms. Hiram Tyler, the engineer, was slightly burned on the head, and Hugh McCluskey, a fireman, was slightly scalded by escaping steam. Both went to their homes. The damage to property is estimated at $20.

J. Nagle and Daniel Sullivan were recently convicted in the United States Circuit Court of operating an illicit distillery in Second-avenue, near One Hundred and Tenth-street. A motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment was recently argued before the full bench, consisting of Judges Blatchford, Choate, and Benedict. Yesterday the court rendered a unanimous decision denying the motion and affirming the convictions, and the prisoners were remanded to Ludlow-street Jail for sentence.

Felix Eldridge, of No. 69 Carmine-street, and Philip Fitzsimmons, of No. 409 Hudson-street, were brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having passed counterfeit fifty-cent pieces on Louis Brest, of No. 241 West Twenty-eighth-street, and James Tighe, of No. 213 West Eighteenth-street. The officers who had the accused in charge were directed to take them before the United States Commissioner, on the charge of passing counterfeit money.

Mr. J. G. Dale, Agent of the Inman Line, has received plans of the new steamer, the City of Rome, which will be the largest and most commodious passenger steamer afloat. The electric light which was tried on the Inman steamer City of Berlin has given such unbounded satisfaction to all classes of passengers, that it has been permanently adopted, and will hereafter be used in lighting the saloon, steerage and engine-room of that vessel. It will also soon be supplied to the other ships of this line.

A meeting of the Independent Republican Association was held last evening at No. 8 Union-square. Arrangements for a State conference of Independent Republicans were perfected, and the following lectures before the association were announced by the Executive Committee: Horace White, on "The Third Term;" Albert Stickney, "The Aims of Independent Republicans;" Charles Francis Adams, Jr., "Individuality in Politics;" Matthew Hale, "The Conditions and Limits of Party Fealty."

On the 16th inst., the apartments of Mrs. Sophia Glaser, at No. 94 Grove-street, were broken into and robbed of clothing and jewelry valued at $80. Officer Reynolds, of the Eighth Precinct, subsequently arrested James Harris, aged 27, giving his address at No. 25 Grand-street, and found the stolen property in his possession. The prisoner, who has already served a term in State Prison for burglary, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday, and Judge Cowing sent him back to penal servitude for two years and six months.

A meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences was held at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, last evening, Dr. J. S. Newberry, the President, in the chair. A paper prepared by Mr. John M. Batchelder, of Boston, Mass., on "The Influence of Electricity upon the Growth of Plants," was read by Prof. Martin. Mr. B. B. Chamberlin read a paper on "The Sea-weed of New-York Harbor." He described 30 specimens of the algæ and showed some very excellent colossal drawings of them, indigenous to the waters in the vicinity of New-York City.

When President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen, reached the City Hall yesterday he was informed that a fashionably-attired young couple awaited his presence in the reception-room of the Common Council. They gave their names as Charles B. Shaw and Frances A. Evans, both of Portland, Me. Mr. Morris subsequently learned from them that they desired to be married, and he soon performed the ceremony, and pronounced them man and wife in the presence of the clerks of the office. The bride was 25 and her liege lord was 10 years older.

Yesterday, a respectable-looking man was seized with a paralytic fit in car No. 111 of the Third-Avenue Line, at Great Jones-street. An officer of the Fifteenth Precinct took him from the car and kept him in a house in Great Jones-street until an ambulance arrived and took him to St. Vincent's Hospital. He is described as 70 years old, wore dark clothes and a silk hat, and under-clothing marked "Brown." He had a silver watch and hair chain, eye-glasses, and $6 25 in money in his pockets. At 11 P. M. he had not recovered consciousness, and no inquiry had been made of the Police for a person answering his description.

The reason given by the Pacific Mail Company's officers for the non-payment of last month's installment of $60,000 of their debt to the Panama Railroad Company is that owing to the inundations the railroad company were unable to forward their freight according to the terms of the contract, and they have put in a claim for an allowance of $15,000, which they consider a fair rebate under the circumstances. The Panama Railroad people assert that they forwarded all the goods sent them, but express their willingness to allow for the delay that took place a sum in the neighborhood of $5,000, which they think ample. There has been no reference of the matter to arbitration, and it is thought that the companies themselves will be able to reach a settlement in a few days.

BROOKLYN.

The Rev. Chalmers Easton has accepted the unanimous call of the Lewis-Avenue Congregational Church, and will enter upon his work there at an early day.

The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford will deliver the first of the Centennial course of lectures in the Rink this evening. Subject: "The South, its Present and Future."

The 26th of May has been fixed for the fifty-first anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union. It is expected that 50,000 children and teachers will join in the annual parade.

In 1877 William Steets secured a divorce from his wife on manufactured testimony. In setting aside the decree yesterday, Judge Gilbert said: "An outrageous fraud was perpetrated on the defendant. This order will vindicate her. As the plaintiff has married again since the decree, and as it appears that his marriage with the defendant was forced upon the latter, the entering of this order may be suspended and she may answer, setting up recriminating charges and any other defense."

Timothy Desmond, at one time well known in the Democratic politics of this city, died on Saturday at his late residence No. 417 Clermont-avenue. The funeral services will be held in Cathedral Chapel, on Clermont-avenue, this morning.

Counsel for the firemen discharged last September without trial has served on the Mayor, Controller, and Auditor a protest against the payment of salaries of the men appointed in their stead until the rights of the parties are decided in the courts.

Alfred Mangot, aged 73 years, was arrested last evening for attempting to pass a number of counterfeit five-cent pieces on James Biggen, a cigar dealer, of No. 366 Myrtle-avenue. Nineteen of the counterfeit coins were found in the prisoner's possession.

Some person, as yet undiscovered by the Police, is attempting to play the rôle of "Gentleman Jo" in this city. A crowd of boys seeking employment presented themselves at a real estate office yesterday morning in answer to an advertisement for an office boy, which the firm did not authorize.

The Common Council yesterday passed a resolution changing the date at which licenses, over which they have control, will expire, from April 1 to May 1. It is hoped that the new License bill, increasing the number of occupations to be licensed, will by that time have passed the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor.

The trial of the suit of William Josiah against the Franklin Fire Insurance Company was commenced yesterday to recover a policy of $500 on a planing-mill in Myrtle near Marcy avenue, burned in 1876, before Judge Cooke and a jury. George Ogden, for the defense, testified that Josiah told him on the day of the fire that it was the work of an incendiary. The case will be continued to-day.

The city sued ex-Controller Evan M. Johnson to recover the difference between the par value of city bonds sold by him while in office and the value at which they were sold. The allegation in the complaint was that the sales were fraudulent. The city lost the case, and now Johnson wants the Board of Aldermen to pay his legal expenses in defending the suit. His petition was referred to the Law Committee.

The cross-examination of E. F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, was continued yesterday, but he did not answer more than a half dozen questions, the time being spent in argument as to the admissibility of the letter written by the defendant in reference to the ship Planter. The District Attorney contended that he had a right to use the letter for comparison as to the handwriting with the letter which forms the basis of the complaint. The letter was finally admitted. The further hearing was then adjourned until this morning.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Rev. C. Clark, Pastor of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, both in Tottenville, preached their farewell sermons on Sunday.

Dr. Smith, the newly appointed Health Officer of the Port, went to Staten Island yesterday, accompanied by Quarantine Commissioner David W. Judd, and took formal possession of his office at the Boarding Station near Clifton. It is understood that Dr. Vanderpoel, the retiring Health Officer, will sail for Europe soon.

A large mad dog created much excitement in the Village of Tottenville yesterday. It attacked everything it came across, and severely bit two pigs belonging to David Van Pelt. It also entered the premises of David Johnson, and catching up a young Spitz dog with its teeth, carried him out into the road. The little victim was almost torn to pieces before he could be rescued. A number of citizens tried to kill the ferocious beast with clubs, but to no purpose. Finally, Mr. Johnson shot the animal four times in the head. The dog then ran howling down to a brook, into which it plunged, and in a short time died.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Ebenezer Kellum has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead. Mr. Kellum has already served the town for several terms in the capacity of Supervisor, but for the past two years has been defeated by Mr. Charles H. Clement, Republican, who is again his competitor. The candidate for Town Clerk on the ticket with Mr. Kellum is Thomas Rushmore, son of ex-Sheriff Rushmore.

Burglars made an attempt to break into the Napier mansion, at Clarenceville, early yesterday morning. By the tracks, they are supposed to have been three in number. They forced open a rear window, but were disturbed in their operations and fled. They had taken their shoes off preparatory to entering the house, and had not time to put them on again. Their tracks were followed as far as Woodhaven, where they apparently put on their shoes and continued their flight toward East New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Congressman De La Matyr, of Indiana, addressed a large audience, in Library Hall, Elizabeth, last evening, on the subject of "Labor and Finance."

A babe abandoned by its mother was found on one of the benches in the Pennsylvania Railway Depot, Jersey City, last evening. It died soon after the Police had placed it in care of the Poor Master.

Mary Pfeiffer, a passenger on the steamer Maas, of the Rotterdam Line, died on the voyage of the vessel to these shores. Her body was removed on the arrival of the vessel in Jersey City, yesterday, to Speer's Morgue.

Jacob Shepherd, an old resident of Arlington, died yesterday. His wife died a week ago yesterday. He was prostrated with grief at his loss, and on the following Tuesday he took to his bed. He predicted that he would follow his wife to the grave on Easter Sunday, but he survived until 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Vicar-General Doane, Pastor of the Newark Catholic Cathedral, has been created a prelate of the Papal Household, with the title of Right Reverend Monseigneur. The only two Americans on whom the honor has ever been conferred are residents of New-Jersey. The Vicar-General is a son of the late Bishop Doane, of the Episcopal Church, but embraced Catholicism 25 years ago.

The morning session of the Newark annual Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Paterson, yesterday, was occupied in listening to the Rev. Dr. J. S. Porter deliver his semi-centennial sermon. In the afternoon memorial addresses were delivered on the members of conference who had died during the past year—Dr. J. T. Crane, Dr. R. L. Dashiell, the Rev. Thomas Walters. A large amount of business was transacted last evening, in order to allow of an early adjournment this afternoon, as Bishop Wiley is to preside at the opening of the New-York Conference to-morrow. The appointments will be announced this afternoon. The Conference resolved to meet next year in St. Paul's Church, Jersey City.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

If you have a prescription to be prepared, or medicine to buy, go to Riker & Son the old established druggists, of 353 6th-av., where you are sure to get everything of the best and purest at a most reasonable price. They refer to any of our most distinguished physicians.—Advertisement.

MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 232 and 234 W. 47th-st., near B'way. Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. Moving, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. Inspection solicited.—Advertisement.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 29.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	7¼	Jackson	4½
Alta	2½	Lady Washington	21-32
Argenta	31-32	Mexican	12½
Belcher	4	Martin White	11-32
Best & Belcher	9¾	Mono	7½
Bullion	3½	Mammoth	2½
Bodie	9	McClinton	31-32
Belle Isle	1½	Northern Belle	16½
Bechtel	1	North Bonanza	5-32
Boston Consolidated	1¼	Noonday	32
Bulwer	7¼	North Belle Isle	11-32
Black Hawk	29-32	Navajo	1
Belvidere	1	Ophir	17¼
California	3½	Oro	8½
Chollar	3½	Overman	1½
Consolidated Virginia	2¼	Potosi	3½
Crown Point	2½	Raymond & Ely	11-16
Consolidated Pacific	2½	Real del Monte	1
Caledonia	1½	Savage	5
Caledonia B. H.	2	Sierra Nevada	20
Dudley	7-16	South Bulwer	1
Eureka Consolidated	19¼	Silver King	6
Exchequer	2½	Silver Hill	11-16
Gould & Curry	5	Syndicate b.3	1½
Grand Prize	1½	Tioga	2½
Goodshaw	11-32	Tip Top	4
Hale & Norcross	5½	Trojan	3-32
Imperial	7-16	Union Consolidated	25½
Independence	1	Wales	3½
Julia Consolidated	1	Yellow Jacket	7½
Justice	1½		

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Rio de Janeiro, from Rio Janeiro.—Adam C. Rehfeldt, Count von Busch, German Secretary of Legation to the United States; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Bunce, J. B. Collins, George Moore, Ernest Schraum, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barrigan and daughter, Floyd T. F. Field, B. A. Horn, Frederick Barbeat, Albert D. Brown, Eugene Schwab, Eppi Castilla, L. G. Ferguson, Capt. Samuel D. Stone and wife, Thomas Levy, Daniel McIntosh, Samuel Claxton, John L. McLoughlin, William Shaw, J. Sweeney, Thomas Wallace, George Ball, Daniel Cahill.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Mr. Bottomley, J. Bottomley, Mr. Fennessey, James Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. Anslow and child, William Dowdey, Frederick Briggs, Mrs. Briggs, Master H. L. Briggs, Mrs. Daly, E. Gray, Thomas H. Dean, C. S. Greenwood, Mrs. Greenwood, Harvey Young, John A. Burnett, E. Thresh, Mrs. Thresh, E. Sanderson, Arthur Lyon, the Rev. S. F. Jones, Mrs. Jones, W. H. Gwyn, John Windsor.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.

☞ The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, March 29.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:47 | Sun sets.....6:22 | Moon sets..11:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M. Sandy Hook..10:27 | A. M. Gov. Island..11:16 | A. M. Hell Gate..12:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, MARCH 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Cyprus, (Br.,) Howard, London, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; William Lawrence, Marsh, Jr., Baltimore, George H. Glover; Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Kingston, Savanilla, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; J. W. Garrett, Foster, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Barks Maria, (Rus.,) Barkman, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Boeckmann, Oelrichs & Co.; Rainbow, Rowell, Cochin, China, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Oreno, (Aust.,) Steco, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Castro, (Dutch,) Meyers, Catania Feb. 19, Messina 21st, Palermo 27th, Valencia March 3, and Gibraltar 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Boujer, Rotterdam March 12, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship William Lawrence, Marsh, Jr., Baltimore, mdse. to George H. Glover.

Steam-ship City of Rio de Janeiro, Lewis, Rio Janeiro March 6, Bahia 9th, Pernambuco 11th, Para 16th, and St. Thomas 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool March 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Blythville, (Br.,) Bacon, Trieste Feb. 28, Messina March 2, and Gibraltar 8th, with mdse. to Benger Bros.

Steam-ship City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah March 27, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Bristol, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol March 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Wilson, London 14 ds., with with mdse. to W. H. Thompson & Co.

Steam-ship Nederland, (Belg.,) Stokes, Antwerp 16 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons.

Ship Derby, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Bremen 64 ds., with empty barrels and old iron to order—vessel to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Gustav, (Ger.,) Raber, Iloilo 114 ds., with mdse. to H. E. Moring & Co.

Bark Johanna, (Ger.,) Melders, Maceio 44 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Recovery, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cook, Antwerp 35 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Bartolomeo Simone, (Ital.,) Robs, Plymouth 54 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to master.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, fresh, N.N.E.; cloudy; at City Island, the same.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Richmond, for West Point, Va.; Albemarle, for Lewes; ships Rhotan and Hengist, for Liverpool; barks Elena, for Bremen; Jennie Parker, for Calais, France; Rainbow, for Saigon; Elgin, for Cienfuegos; Golden Sheaf, for Sagua la Grande; Ibis, for Galveston; brigs Achilles, for Demerara; Ellen H. Munroe, for Progreso; Helen O. Phinney, for Matanzas.

BELOW.

Bark Maggie M., for Cette; schrs. Charles E. Smith, J. M. Morales, C. H. Trickey, Alice Oakes, Reporter, Hvona, George and Albert, Hortensia, G. G. Stover, and E. M. Sawyer, for Boston; Anna Simpson and Teal, for St. John, N. B., anchored at City Island.

SPOKEN.

March 18, lat. 50 15 N., lon. 26 10 N., an American ship showing letters J S P V, bound W.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, March 29.—The steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Reynolds, from Vera Cruz March 22, has arr. here. She will sail hence for New-York on the 31st inst.

The steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 29.—Sld. 18th inst., Waaja; 20th inst., J. C. Robertson, latter for New-York; Sabra; 23d inst., Giuletta, Marianna IV., latter for Philadelphia; 26th inst., Prosperidad, for Savannah; 27th inst., Endymion, for New-York; General Shepley, for Boston; Genevieve Strickland, Hudson, Kathinka, Olga E., Pleiades, latter for Portland.

Arr. 23d inst., Fido, Rosario; 27th inst., Hans, latter off Startpoint; Haselhurst, off Scilly; 28th inst., Euphrates, Glenalvon; 29th inst., Nina Matilde, Passe Partout, Unione.

The steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York March 10, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Gardenia, (Br.,) Capt. Iliff, from New-Orleans March 1, has arr. at Rotterdam.

The steam-ship Helmstedt, (Br.,) Capt. Paene, from New-Orleans March 3, has arr. at Rotterdam.

The steam-ship Nio, (Br.,) Capt. Bambrough, from Savannah March 9, has arr. at Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—The steam-ship Bulgarian, (Br.,) Capt. Trant, from Boston March 17, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Prince Edward, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New-Orleans March 5, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Brooks, from New-York March 20, arr. here at 6:40 this morning on her way to Liverpool.

The Allan Line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Baltimore March 14, via Halifax 20th, has arr. here on her way to Liverpool.

ROTTERDAM, March 29.—The Netherlands American steam-ship Amsterdam, Capt. Taat, sld. to-day for New-York.

SILVER.

THEODORE B. STARR,

(Of late firm STARR & MARCUS.)

No. 206 Fifth Avenue,

MADISON SQUARE.

On Monday, March 29th, and during Easter week, a SPECIAL DISPLAY will be made of an unusually large assortment of

Sterling Silverware,

in Repoussé, Hammered, Appliqué and other recent styles, embracing many articles of new designs for Wedding and Anniversary occasions, as well as ornamental Table Service—all at moderate prices. Visitors, with or without intention to purchase, always welcome.

W. & J. SLOANE

Have opened a Department for the sale of

ORIENTAL GOODS

Which will embrace a large assortment of

PORTIERES, WINDOW CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
ANTIQUE TOWELS, AND OTHER
EMBROIDERIES FOR TIDIES,
APPLIQUE WORK, &c.

649, 651, AND 655 BROADWAY.

MET. EL. R. R., BLEECKER-ST. STATION.
N. Y. EL. R. R., HOUSTON-ST. STATION.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD. Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer IS PERFECTION!

FOR its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and QUICKLY CHANGING GRAY OR WHITE HAIR to its natural youthful COLOR and BEAUTY.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful color and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. DANDRUFF is quickly and permanently removed. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

Nineteenth-st. and Sixth-av.,

HAVING SOLD OUT

The greater portion of their IMPORTED COSTUMES, will now offer, beginning on and after Wednesday, March 31,

The Balance Remaining of their

IMPORTED FINE COSTUMES,

Rich, Medium, and Stylish Walking, Dinner, and Carriage

DRESSES

At Extraordinarily Reduced Prices.

NEW STYLES OF

MANTLES, DOLMANS, WRAPS, PELERINES, FICHUS, DRESS SILKS, WORSTED MATERIALS, PARASOLS, BONNET, SASH, AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS AND MANTLE TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, LACES, &c., &c.

NOW OPEN FOR SPRING TRADE.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

Nineteenth-st. and Sixth-av.

THE Claudent.

This novel Scarf FOR GENTLEMEN derives its name from the Latin verb "Claudio," to draw together. Owing to the ingenious construction of the shield, when adjusted to the wearer, the round corners draw inward, conforming in its graceful outlines to the neck and chest. Examine carefully for the Patent Stamp on the back of each Scarf. None others are genuine. For sale at all first-class establishments.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, PATENTEES.

PARROT.

My African gray baby PARROTS now read in words of three letters, and are trying hard on "Constantinople;" a very fine lot, quick to learn; price only $15; cages for them, $3 and $4. The famous African Parrot JOE whistles "We Sail the Ocean Blue" and part of "Yankee Doodle" and "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and has a wonderful command of language; can outtalk an insurance or advertising agent.

Andreasberg CANARIES, with bell, water, flute, and whistling notes, and long, sweet songs; price, $4. Other good singers, $3. Each bird warranted to suit. HOLDEN'S (new) BOOK ON BIRDS, 128 pages, illustrated; all the facts on mating, raising, food, care; sent post-paid, for 25 cents, stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, No. 387 6th-av., near 23d-st., N. Y.

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APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.